The Literary Digest

Vol. XXV., No. 12. Whole No. 648. NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 20, 1902. Price per Copy, 10c

Contents

TOPICS OF THE DAY:

President Palma's Troubles 335
The St. Louis Bribery Scandal . . . 336
Home Views of Southern Child Labor . 337
Cartoons: Afflictions of the G. O. P. . 337
The "Morganization" of Industry . . 338
The Saloon Losing its Popularity . . . 338
How the Democratic Press Regard Tom L. Johnson 339
Policing the Caribbean 340
A Good Word for General Smith and the "Water-Cure" 341
Topics in Brief 341

LETTERS AND ART:

Has Acting Declined? 342
The Poetry of Social Revolt 342
Education by Mail 343
The Author of "Festus" 344
Estimates of Edward Eggleston . . . 345
Notes 345

SCIENCE AND INVENTION:

The Engineer in the Kitchen 346
Does Lightning Oscillate? 347
New Plan for a Dirigible Balloon . . . 347
Cycling Extraordinary 348
Bee-Stings for Rheumatism 348
Electricity and the Naval Maneuvers . 349
Observations on Comet's Tails 349
Science Brevities 349

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD:

Outlook for Missionary Work in Africa 350
Portraits: Editors of Religious Periodicals.—XII. 350
How to Increase the Efficiency of the Clergy 351
Canon Cheyne and the "Madness of Radical Criticism" 351
Origin of the Doctrine of "Apostolic Succession" 352
Religious Notes 353

FOREIGN TOPICS:

English Tributes to Our Public Schools 353
Europe's Agitation over President Roosevelt's Speeches 354
Evading the Monroe Doctrine 355
Result of the Japanese Election . . . 356

MISCELLANEOUS:

Books Received 358
Current Poetry 358
Personals 360
More or Less Pungent 361
Coming Events 362
Current Events 363
Chess 364

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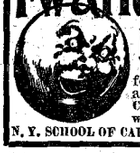

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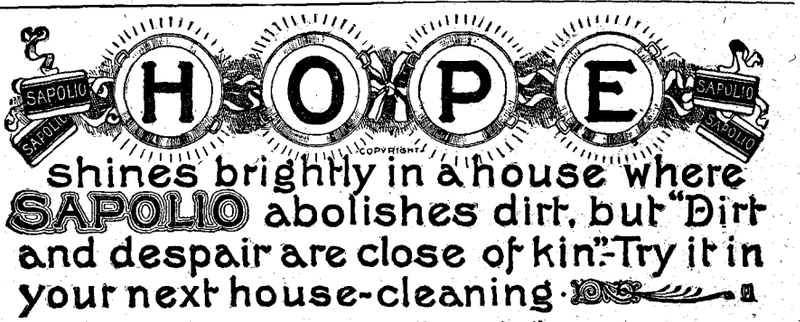

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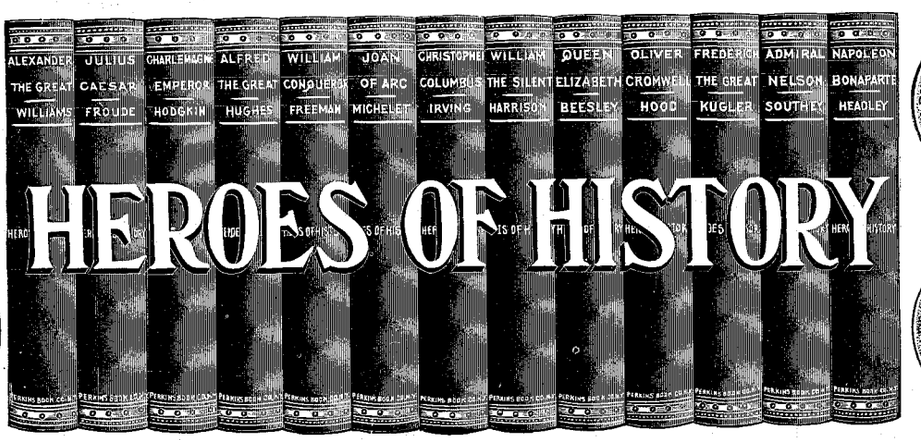

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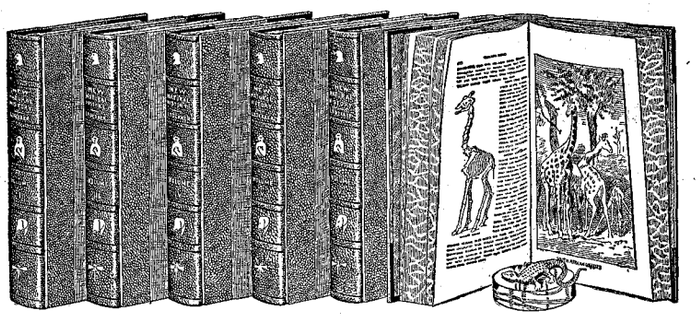

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A letter recently received from Governor Nash, of Ohio, refers to the subject Expansion as being treated from ten distinct view-points. The late President McKinley, in his After-dinner Speech, *The Future of the Philippines*, delivered in Boston, outlines the policy of the administration regarding this absorbing question, which is still unsettled, and will no doubt remain so for years to come; President Roosevelt, in *True Americanism and Expansion*, voices his individuality; William J. Bryan's *America's Mission*, delivered in Washington, reviews the question historically, and points to the destiny of other nations which have pursued the policy of "criminal aggression;" Assistant District Attorney James M. Beck discusses in *The Democracy of the Mayflower* the question also from a historical standpoint, but reaches different conclusions with equal logic; United States Senator Beveridge, in his beautiful After-dinner Speech, *The Republic that Never Retreats*, therein reflects his views of the question, gleaned from his personal experience and observations in the Philippine Islands; Wu Ting-fang diplomatically reviews the question from the standpoint of the comity of nations; Edward VII., in *The Colonies*, and Joseph Chamberlain, in *Imperial Dominion*, maintains generally the English doctrine of colonization.

This is a question of universal interest, and is to-day unsettled. Opposite views are held by members of the United States Supreme Court. Our colonial experience is new, and its problems are engrossing and interesting, and are bound to become an important issue in our governmental affairs. **These volumes were referred to on the above subject in the United States Senate during the discussion of "Civil Government for the Philippine Islands," on April 25th and 26th, last.**

The following *and a large number of other questions* are ably treated or interestingly and instructively referred to in the Lectures, Speeches, and Addresses:

The Army	from 6 views	Religion	from 25 views
The Navy	" 7 "	Inventors and Inventions	" 6 "
Diplomacy	" 7 "	Journalism	" 12 "
Comity of Nations	" 8 "	Law	" 16 "
Slavery	" 14 "	Medicine	" 6 "
Race Problem	" 8 "	Science	" 14 "
Socialism	" 7 "	Art	" 19 "
Ottoman Empire	" 2 "	Poetry	" 19 "
Ireland	" 12 "	Music	" 6 "
Commerce	" 12 "	The Drama	" 18 "
		Temperance	" 11 "

AND MANY OTHERS

Over 5200 Subjects and points of interest are ably treated, and interestingly and instructively referred to in the Lectures, Addresses, and Speeches contained in **"Modern Eloquence."** Every subject of universal interest, affecting the national existence of this country and Europe, and also every momentous question relating to scientific treatises, History, Biography, Sociology, Economics, Astronomy, Anthropology, Art, Music, etc., are treated in a similar exhaustive and discoursive manner. This is what we mean when we refer to **"Modern Eloquence"** as a review of the events of the Nineteenth Century through the utterances of its principal participants.

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The Literary Digest

VOL. XXV., NO. 12 NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 20, 1902. WHOLE NUMBER, 648

Published Weekly by
FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY,
30 Lafayette Place, New York. 44 Fleet Street, London.
Entered at New York Post-Office as Second-Class Matter.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

PRICE.—Per year, in advance, $3.00; four months, on trial, $1.00; single copies, 10 cents. Foreign postage, $1.50 per year.

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

PRESIDENT PALMA'S TROUBLES.

AFTER four months in office, the President of Cuba, so reports from Havana tell us, finds that he can not count on a majority in support of his administration either in the House or the Senate, while the Havana newspapers are suggesting to him that he resign. The main trouble seems to be that Señor Palma has a larger idea of the presidential power than his critics have; and the President and Congress each thinks that the other is stepping over its limits. *La Discusion* remarks that Palma's independence is "almost angelical," and *La Lucha* exclaims: "What an extravagant notion of government is held by this old man, seventy years old, to whom chance delivered the great interests of a country for their control and government! In the views of the aged man of Central Valley there are at this moment neither municipalities, nor provincial councils, nor a Congress—nothing but his own will!"

The Palma administration "has completely failed," in the opinion of the *Republica Cubana*, which demands the President's resignation in the following sentence:

"If Señor Estrada Palma is going to continue to take so narrow a view of affairs and to stamp all his actions with a hall-mark of trivialities and personal feeling as heretofore, instead of being prompted by a spirit which springs from democracy and law; if he is to go on taking counsel from a small group of his own intimate friends, among whom are persons with annexationist tendencies, instead of listening to those who have proved their love of the independence of the country; if he is to persevere in the mistaken belief that whatever the chief of the executive chooses has got to be done, instead of the reverse idea, the chief of the executive doing what the majority of the country wants; if there is not to be a complete change in the practises, methods, and tendencies of the executive, it is a thousand times preferable for Cuba that, as soon as possible, now, Señor Estrada Palma resign his office without there being any trouble or violence, to his waiting till the discontent and displeasure of the governed mount up and break out, vigorous and energetic, and the popular anger show itself against a government which has nothing in its part which inspires people to believe it capable of carrying weight with Cuban public opinion."

A more moderate tone marks the comment of some of the other Cuban papers. *El Comercio* admits that "it is just as well to say bluntly that the Government is carried on here against public opinion," but it would not have President Palma resign, because "the event would be a matter of comment all the world over, not as the failure of a man, but as that of a nation," and "many would perhaps say that the President left his office because the country was ungovernable." And *La Nacion* thinks that Palma's failure is due to bad advisers. He has had the misfortune, it says, "to be surrounded by men who are unworthy of his confidence," and it recommends that he "dispense with these men and call to him others who will uphold the decorum and prestige of the republic, rather than seek to increase the revenues of their offices." The *Diario de la Marina*, a Havana paper of large influence, supports the President.

It is interesting in this connection to note an important report upon the financial and commercial situation in Cuba, prepared by the Havana branch of R. G. Dun & Co., which appears in *Dun's Review*. It is as follows:

"More than 50 per cent. of the sugar-cane planters of Cuba have been compelled to sell their product this year at a price below the actual cost of production, and prospects for the coming year are very gloomy, unless a treaty of reciprocity be authorized at the next session of the American Congress. Tobacco growers have lost money for several years past, and the present season will not prove an exception, as the crop is of poor quality, due to drought. A large proportion of the heavy advances made to cane and tobacco planters has not been collected, and the amount of outstanding debts due merchants is probably larger than ever before in the history of the island. A majority of the merchants of the island are owing past-due debts and many are insolvent. Notwithstanding the great leniency being shown by creditors, failures are increasing, the number and amounts involved since July 1 being proportionately far greater than during the first six months of the year.

"Credit is being steadily curtailed by jobbers and retailers, and bankers have been calling in loans for several months past and making comparatively few new ones, altho little difficulty is experienced in lending money on good collateral at 10 and 12 per cent. A comparatively small quantity of cane has been planted this year, and, as the majority of planters have been unable to obtain funds to work the fields, the present crop yield will probably be smaller than last year, the reduction by some being estimated at from 20 to 25 per cent. The proposed government loan of $4,000,000 advocated by the President, a good portion of which was to be loaned to the cane planters to assist them in working the crop, is still in committee in the House of Representatives. Even if it passed it would now be too late to be of material aid in cultivating the present crop.

"Merchants are anxiously looking forward to the passage of the proposed $35,000,000 loan for the payment of the revolutionary army and other government obligations, realizing that such a loan would very materially improve the present deplorable business situation. The loan bill has already been acted upon favorably by the Senate, and the President says it will be passed by the House and approved by him. [It was passed by the House September 9.] He further states that a tariff increasing duties on imports will be adopted, giving sufficient revenue to meet government expenses, pay interest on bonds to be issued, and provide a sinking fund from customs receipts to pay the principal within the prescribed time, in accordance with the Cuban constitution and the Platt amendment. Official government reports show that receipts exceeded expenditures during the months of June and July.

"A tariff bill increasing duties from 50 to 100 per cent. on food products and a few other articles passed the Senate about two

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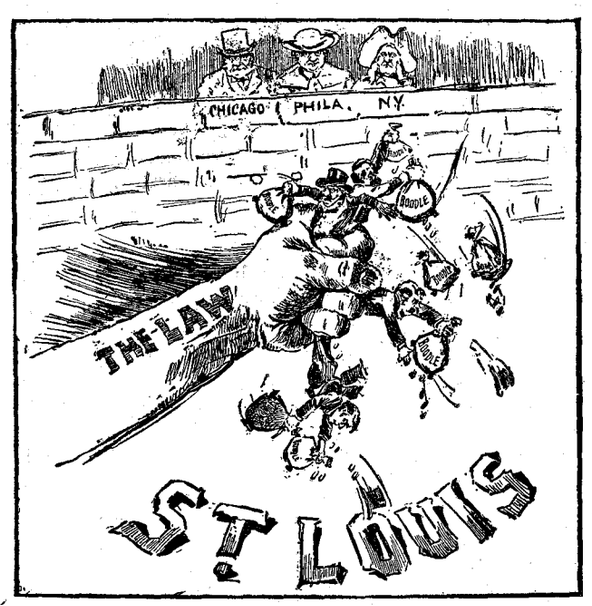
weeks ago, but has not yet been acted upon by the House. The President states that this measure is of a temporary nature; that the Administration is studying the question very carefully, and will propose a general revision of the tariff. He estimates the receipts under the present tariff at $16,000,000, and places the Government's expenditures at $14,500,000. A number of prominent members of the Senate and House are understood to favor an internal revenue tax, which, it is estimated, would produce $4,000,000 to $5,000,000 per annum, but the President thinks that the country is not yet ready for such a system of taxation.

"Peace prevails throughout the republic, and the President says there is not the slightest indication that public order will be disturbed. The number of unemployed in all parts of the island is very large, but they appear to be pacifically disposed. In Havana several public works have been resumed or inaugurated in order to give employment to a portion of the army of idle men who have publicly clamored for work. The award of the Havana municipal loan for the sewering and paving of the city seems to have been indefinitely postponed."

THE ST. LOUIS BRIBERY SCANDAL.

"NEVER was a city so debauched as has been St. Louis. Tweed in his palmy days never attempted anything against New York to compare with the operations of this boodlers' combine. Minneapolis, with her mayor and chief of police in league to sell protection to crime, did not suffer so seriously." Thus comments the Baltimore *American* upon the exposure of the criminal workings of an oath-bound "combine" in the St. Louis house of delegates. It "is no better than a horde of banditti," declares the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, "boldly jumping upon every public measure for the bribe-money that can be extracted from it." The "combine" was exposed by John K. Murrell, one of the members, who, last spring, fled to Mexico to escape punishment. In a statement to Circuit Attorney Polk, he



SETTING A GOOD EXAMPLE.
—*The Washington Star.*

declared that nineteen members of the house of delegates were in the combine, and that he saw the bribe-money paid to the various parties. He said that $75,000 was paid them for the passage of the Suburban Railway bill, and $47,500 for the Lighting bills. As a result of his confession, warrants for the arrest of the nineteen members of the "combine" have been issued, and thirteen have been arrested.

In his statement Mr. Murrell said:

"I have been honest heretofore in all matters, and have done no man wrong, and thought I would not take a dollar from any person unlawfully, but the practise of the combine in the assembly taking bribes was so frequent that I went along with the tide and did not realize the enormity of the offense, and my conscience was seared in that regard. . . . No matter what happens to me, I will do all I can to aid the circuit attorney in breaking up the boodle gang that has so long controlled affairs in this city, and to atone as far as I can for my awful mistake. . . . I feel better and happier and my mind is easier now than for months."

The St. Louis *Republic* believes that the bribers also should be punished, for they are "more guilty than the bribed." As a rule, it continues, the promoter of big financial projects is a man "far above the ordinary in intelligence," and if he resorts to unlawful methods in furthering his enterprises "he may justly be held to a responsibility in exact proportion to his standard of intelligence." *The Republic*, in another editorial, says of the combine:

"Reckless and arrogant by reason of an apparently absolute immunity from punishment, these gangsters openly defied public sentiment. The moral proof of their guilt was abundant and convincing, but they knew that proof for the courts would be practically impossible as long as the gang itself stood together with lips sealed by their community of interest. They could not be convicted of their crimes unless betrayed by one of the gang. Therefore they grew more and more insolent in their wrongdoing, laughing at public sentiment as they prosecuted their work of thievery.

"What has now happened, however, is what almost invariably happens when a bold attack is made on criminal organizations of the kind under discussion. A quarrel among the thieves themselves, the bribers, and the bribed led to accidental disclosures justifying a more hopeful assault on the gang than had ever before been possible. Murrell, one of the gang leaders, was forced to become a fugitive from justice. His fellow-gangsters promised to keep him supplied with money and to take care of his family. With typical treachery, they violated their pledges to this effect. An outlaw, racked by physical disease and mental agony, needy and deserted by his associates in crime, aware of the fact that his family was suffering through their neglect, feeling that he was being made the scapegoat of the gang, which itself was now laughing at him in his desolate plight, Murrell resolved to face the consequences. He returned to St. Louis and has now become a witness for the prosecution.

"In proportion to the dismay caused in the boodle camp by this development should be the rejoicing of the general community. Thieves have fallen out, and justice may now be done. The panic-stricken boodlers present a typical spectacle in the history of boodling. John K. Murrell on the witness-stand, telling the secrets of the boodle gang, will present the typical figure of a boodler in extremity. He has been 'done dirt' by his fellow-boodlers. He owes them no consideration. He is prepared to tell the truth."

"The shame of it is that these things should have existed in the city which is inviting nations to a world's fair," declares the Pittsburg *Dispatch*. The New York *American and Journal* believes that the only cure for this corruption is "public ownership of public utilities." The New York *Evening Post* says there are three ways to do away with the evil. First, "to deprive the municipal legislative bodies of all power over public franchises"; secondly, "to confer no public franchises upon private corporations, but to have the municipality itself construct, own, and operate all its public works"; and thirdly, "to elect only honest, trustworthy, and able men to the legislative office." In speaking of the oath taken by the members of the combine, the Springfield *Republican* asks: "Why is it that the most infamous rascals take their vows in crime with an appeal to the Almighty to sustain them in plundering other people? No more absurd contradiction could be conceived. The St. Louis boodlers, however, are not unlike generations of rascals who have gone before. Instead of invoking the devil, their logical patron, they always turn to the Deity when in a critical place."

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HOME VIEWS OF SOUTHERN CHILD-LABOR.

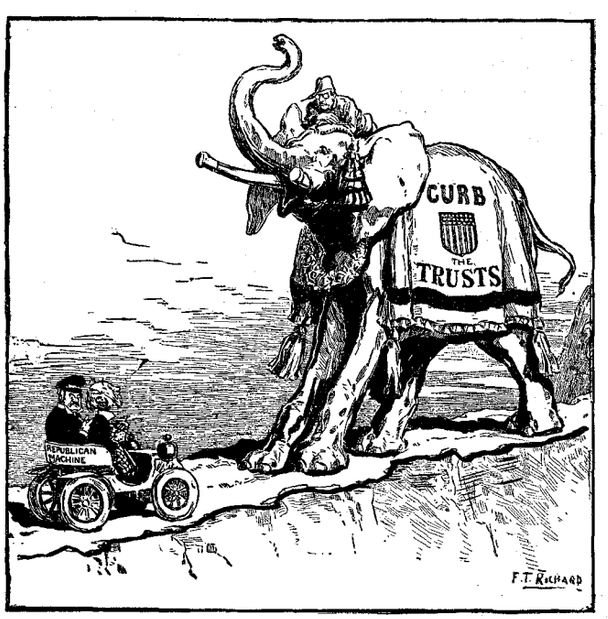
AS the solution of the Southern child-labor problem rests with the Southern people, it is important to know what they think about it; and it will interest both the friends and foes of the system to know that the great majority of the Southern papers are urging that the little children be taken out of the mills. If the newspaper comment gives any indication of the drift of public sentiment, therefore, the children's days in the factories would seem to be numbered. The only journals that stand outspokenly for child-labor are the organs of the manufacturers, such as *The Manufacturers' Record* (Baltimore), *Dixie* (Atlanta), and *The Tradesman* (Chattanooga). The last-named journal, which has been collecting statistics on the subject, finds that in 300 of the 800 textile mills in the South, 1,854 children under twelve are at work. How many more are in the 500 mills not heard from is, of course, not stated. More than half of the 1,854 are in South Carolina alone; 364 are in North Carolina, 212 in Georgia, and 173 in Alabama.

The New Orleans *Picayune* and *Times-Democrat* and the Atlanta *Constitution* have already been quoted in these columns (August 16) as opposed to child-labor. The Raleigh *News and Observer* declares that the conditions "ought not to continue a day," and so thinks the Richmond *Dispatch*, which remarks that "we can not afford to build up industry at the expense of humanity." The evils of this practise "must be suppressed," says the Charleston *News and Courier*, and commenting on the letter of a correspondent who tells of the favorable conditions in certain mills, it observes that "this being the case, there is no good argument against legislation which will compel all the mills to do what the best mills do of their own accord and to their own profit." And the Mobile *Register* makes a like reply to one of its correspondents. The presence of the little children in the mills "is bringing world-wide shame upon the State, and costing its people far more than their labor is worth," says the Columbia *State*, an opinion with which the Vicksburg *Herald* heartily concurs. Says *The Herald*: "Cheap labor is one of the marked advantages of Southern over New England mills. But an advantage purchased to the discredit of the State and the deterioration of her youth is worse than questionable. . . . Unless Mississippi is equipped with a rigid anti-child-labor law, we care not how far the State lags behind the others in cotton-mill building." The child-labor policy "is a suicidal policy," believes *The Southern Christian Advocate* (Columbia, S. C.), and "the State can not afford to imperil her institutions by allowing a large class of children, who will one day exercise the prerogative of citizenship at the ballot-box, to grow up in ignorance." "The parents who unnecessarily hire them out for such work," declares the Jacksonville *Times-Union*, "show their own children no more consideration than they show the sheep they sell to the butchers."

Perhaps the most vigorous and feeling editorials on the subject that appear in the Southern press are found in the columns of the Memphis *Commercial Appeal*. Following are some extracts from them:

"In the very nature of things such labor can not pay in the long run. It would not pay to secure a child's labor for a cent a day if the child's body were distorted and maimed and its skill destroyed. One mistake by an emaciated, heedless, hopeless child might offset the cost of its labor for a month or a year. When children under twelve are put to work in mills and mines

PENN. G. O. P.: "I think I know what I'd like to do with it."
—*The St. Paul Pioneer Press.*



NO ROOM TO TURN.
—*The New York Herald.*

MUSTN'T STOP THE CIRCUS.
—*The New York Herald.*

AFFLICTIONS OF THE G. O. P.

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their constitutions will be weakened, their bodies dwarfed, and their intelligence benumbed. Naturally this destroys in time the efficiency of child-labor."

"We have heard much of late about the manufacturing importance of the South. Every city is anxious to become a manufacturing center. But we have no hesitation in saying that if we are to obtain this prominence by immolating children on the altar of the god Manufacture, then we had better be content to remain behind and keep out of the race altogether."

"The employment of children at almost starvation wages, forces out a number of men necessarily; and so we have the starved and stunted child at one end of the line and the tramp at the other. No prosperity built on such foundations can last."

"The descriptions we have of this ghastly tragedy in the mills of South Carolina are enough to make the blood run cold. The stockholders in these mills are, for most part, New Englanders. They live in luxuriant style in Boston, and the gaunt, skinny, skeletonic children of the Southern mills toil for them a few years, and then drop into nameless graves. These children are afforded none of the joys of life. They soon become mere automatons, tired, stunted, weakened little creatures, devoid of all emotion, unresponsive to love or hate, desiring nothing but to drop asleep after their thirteen hours of labor a day. The life kills them off in a few years, and their places are filled with other living skeletons. This slaughter of the innocents goes right along year in and year out, while the stockholders in New England count their dividends and laugh and grow fat."

"It is said that a cotton-mill having a pay-roll of $6,000 a week in New England can be run for $4,000 in the South, because of the employment of child-labor. Here then is a clear pick-up of $104,000 a year. And it is for this difference that thousands of children are massacred to make a Boston holiday."

"Any one who can look even a moderate distance ahead can see that no system can be permanent which is founded on the dead bodies of helpless children. If we expect to establish a great cotton manufacturing industry in the South, we must build on the foundation-stones of justice and humanity. We must not hesitate to protect the children by legislation for fear of offending the foreign investor. If he can not come to us with clean hands, we don't want him. His room is better than his company."

The "Morganization" of Industry.—This is not a mere pun on "organization," according to John Moody & Co., publishers of "Moody's Manual of Corporation Securities." They have discovered, after a careful examination of the concerns in which Mr. Morgan is interested, that his combinations are something more than huge; each one has some special advantage that its competitors have not. In a little pamphlet devoted to this discovery they estimate that there are under Mr. Morgan's influence 55,555 miles of steam railroad, with a total outstanding capitalization of over $3,000,000,000; the steel trust, with a capitalization of $1,390,000,000; and the ocean steamship combination with a capitalization (at the beginning) of $170,000,000; and then they add:

"Mr. Morgan is at the head of no industry which does not have some special element of security and strength, outside of mere ability in management. In other words, his corporations all have an element of positive advantage or strength which prevents them from ever becoming subject to the merciless competition of indiscriminate rivals. And it is herein that Mr. Morgan displays his real scope of mind. While many other less secure and more weakly planned combinations will sooner or later go to the wall, the Morgan properties all contain additional elements of strength which, in the worst of times, will add vastly to their security. For instance, the United States Steel Corporation owns and controls enormous sources of supply; its competitors, in many cases, do not. The 55,000-odd miles of railroad with which Mr. Morgan is identified control rights of way, coal lands, terminals, competing lines, steamship connections, and the like. Thus, in addition to their essentially able management, they all stand on a broad and solid foundation of special advantage which would seem to make their future in many respects doubly secure.

"Mr. Morgan has certainly been the special exploiter of this idea in combination (at any rate, on a large scale), altho it has, of course, been followed out in numberless other combinations with which Mr. Morgan has not been identified. But to give this principle the appellation of the '*Morganization* rather than the mere '*organization*' of industry, would, it seems, be very near the truth. Industrial combination on a large scale, with no special elements of strength beyond liberal capital and special ability, is well described as the '*organization of industry.*' Industrial combination on an equally large or larger scale, *with* certain special elements of security or advantage (not always to be found elsewhere), is more appropriately described as the '*Morganization of industry.*'"

THE SALOON LOSING ITS POPULARITY.

THE way to prevent a complete extermination of the liquor traffic through prohibitory legislation is to abandon the saloon. This is the striking conclusion reached by *Bonfort's Wine and Spirit Circular* (New York), in a recent review of the trade situation. It says:

"The average saloon is out of line with public sentiment.

"The average saloon ought not to be defended by our trade, but it ought to be condemned. In small towns the average saloon is a nuisance. It is a resort for all tough characters, and in the South for all idle negroes.

"It is generally on a prominent street, and it is usually run by a sport who cares only for the almighty dollar. From this resort the drunken man starts reeling to his home; at this resort the local fights are indulged in. It is a stench in the nostrils of society and a disgrace to the wine and spirit trade.

"How, then, shall we defend the average saloon? We answer, Don't defend it, but condemn it. We must stand abreast of the most advanced public sentiment; we must oppose Prohibition, but favor only a decent trade; we must offer society a substitute for the average saloon; we must ask society to join with us in securing model license laws; we must demand character qualifications and get men in the retail liquor business who will conduct their places as drug-stores, for instance, are conducted. We must help to clean the Augean stables; we must lift the business out of the rut into which it has run for so long a time; we must prove that we are the friends of law, order, decency, temperance."

"This is certainly very gratifying," says *The New Voice* (the Prohibition organ published in Chicago), for it is "an indication of the fact that the enemy is worried, and is valuable as a revelation on the line along which the defense is likely to proceed." It adds:

"The weak point of the liquor traffic is the disreputable place of retail sale—the place where the money is collected which makes the traffic powerful, but also the place where but little influence resides and where but small profit remains. The rich and powerful and reputable factors of the traffic, the manufacturers, the wholesalers, and the 'respectable' dealers, already begin to meditate the abandonment of their uncomfortable ally for the sake of saving their own skins.

"Of course this might cause a temporary slackening of the fire of public indignation against the liquor traffic, but the slackening would be only temporary. The 'average saloon' sure enough is fully as despicable a thing as Bonfort paints it, yet it is no longer a question that it is not as dangerous to the public welfare as the more reputable drinking-place, which begins the work which the saloon finishes. It certainly is no more dangerous than the widespread home-drinking that is being so assiduously cultivated and fostered by millions of dollars spent in advertising. It is not as important a factor in the political phases of the questions as the wholesale business and the manufacturing where immense capitals are centralized.

"The actual saloon has been abolished in certain localities to give way to another form of liquor-selling, the dispensary or state-control system, but the advantages of the change are not apparent.

"In short, the enemy is being driven out from one of the outposts, but his withdrawal will in no way create a truce. We shall

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move straight upon his center. The solution of the saloon question is not only no saloon, but no wholesale house, no brewery, and no distillery."

HOW THE DEMOCRATIC PRESS REGARD TOM L. JOHNSON.

NO great wave of National Democratic enthusiasm for Tom L. Johnson seems as yet to have followed his capture of the Democratic political organization in Ohio. Mr. Bryan, in his *Commoner*, indorses the Ohio leader, but a large part of the party press think Mr. Johnson's single-tax views and his penchant for antagonizing corporations too radical. If he should swing Ohio into the Democratic column this fall, and should capture the governorship next fall, his claim to the presidential nomination might prove irresistible; but at present the newspapers of his party regard him with a good deal of indifference. A few, however, indorse him heartily. The New York *American and Journal* regards him with admiration, without saying anything about his Presidential prospects, and so does the New Orleans *Times-Democrat*. "At all events," says the latter paper, "the selection of Mr. Johnson to be the Democratic leader in Ohio will gratify every one who desires that the Democratic party be kept true to its traditions." And the Columbia *State* hints at its approval of him for national honors. It says: "Full of energy and vigor, enthusiastic and magnetic, with wealth which has not dwarfed his principles nor narrowed his view, is not this the sort of man who might be selected to lead the fight against monopoly in all its forms?" Even more outspoken is the Jefferson City *Democrat*, which observes:

NEW COMET SAID TO BE HEADING FOR THE MOON.
—*The Brooklyn Eagle.*

"It does look as tho the Democratic party were becoming tom-johnsonized. Well, so be it. We dare say worse things have happened to the Democracy of this country. One thing is certain, and that is this: Should he be nominated by the Democracy for President in 1904 (which at this time seems to be about the likeliest thing imaginable), there need be no controversy about the platform. The name of Tom L. Johnson will be platform enough for any party that nominates him, so well known are his views and so ably has he defended them."

But the great majority of the Democratic press are non-committal or actually hostile in their treatment of the new Ohio leader. The Louisville *Courier-Journal* considers him original and picturesque, but doubts if he can carry his State; while the Louisville *Post* predicts that in his attempt to gain control of the national organization, "Gorman, Hill, McLean, Boies, Stone, and other politicians of that type will be able to encompass his defeat." Johnson's prospects are "hardly worth discussion at this time," thinks the Atlanta *Constitution*. Most of the Democratic papers in the South have abandoned the radical tenets held by a certain section of the party, and as Johnson is thought to be rather radical in his views, they do not regard him with favor. The Atlanta *Journal*, for example, which believes that the party is cutting loose from Socialism and free silver, remarks that Johnson will be the logical candidate when those doctrines are again taken up; and the Mobile *Register* observes similarly that "in view of the fact that the party must abandon its old and discredited issues before it can hope to regain the confidence of the country, Mr. Johnson's attitude is reactionary and an obstacle in the way of party success." He is begged by the Birmingham *Age-Herald* to remember that "a three-cent fare is not, exactly speaking, a national issue." The Charlotte *Observer* says: "Mr. Johnson is an exaggerated expression of Bryanism. He has all of Mr. Bryan's audacity and charlatantry, all of his Populism and prejudice and of the former a great deal more, without any of his culture or native gentility. Bryanism in the nation, like Butlerism in North Carolina, is to be preferred at first hands." The Memphis *Commercial Appeal* takes a somewhat similar view in the following paragraph:

"The Presidency is hedged about with dignity in the popular mind, and the rococo and spectacular would desecrate it. It may be well enough in Ohio for Mr. Johnson to carry on a political campaign in circus fashion, but it is not likely to appeal to the country. We are all fond of noise and hurrah, but the rocket's red glare and bombs bursting in air belong to the Fourth of July and are out of place in a Presidential cortège, which should be a more serious and dignified procession. The spellbinder may go forth surrounded by flaming meteors and trappings coruscant, but the intended head of a great nation must be more orderly and circumspect."

The Dallas *News*, a paper of large influence in Texas and adjoining States, says:

"Reared on a street-car (his father, a wise and wealthy man, requiring this employment as good for him) he has learned how to get on and off with great ease. He has utilized this part of his early training both in business and politics. He 'got on' in the matter of patents for fare-boxes for street-railroads, for patents of new railroad rails and fastenings, and made much money. He 'got off' on other patents when he saw they were dangerous to that which he had accumulated. He 'got on' when the party was for tariff reform. He 'got off' when the party took the free coinage of silver as an issue with which to win. He 'got on' when the people of Columbus wanted cheap street-car fares, and 'got off' somewhere along the line, but no one knows where. John R. McLean again assuming a fighting attitude and the same old crowd, which has beaten him so often, appearing for a repetition of their work, Mr. Johnson 'got on' again, now chuckles at his triumph, and has visions of White Houses and the like. Mr. Johnson is a resourceful man. He would be called a wise man were it not for his 'faddy' tendencies. In other words, he is disposed to take up a new line of thought or a new line of action and follow it to the absolute neglect of all else. Still, this may not be accounted a weakness in an aspirant for the Democratic honor of being the nominee for the Presidency. At one time he thought of nothing but of the blessings of free trade. Tho a beneficiary of the Republican policy of protection, this had no effect on his views. And in them he went to that extreme where he heartily wished that every custom-house in the land was destroyed. Then he became a convert to the single-tax theory, and so enthusiastic did he become that he, in his resourcefulness, succeeded in getting one-half of a certain work of Henry George in the *Congressional Record*. Jerry Simpson got in the other half, and the complete work was thus published at the Government's expense. . . . . .

"Johnson is rich. That is the reason he was supported against

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McLean. With two such men in the field, the Ohio Democrats reveled. Johnson is the 'gamer' of the two, as it would be expressed in Ohio. In other words, he will keep his purse open for a longer time. And that is why he won. But will the people consider this in casting about for a Democratic candidate for the Presidency? He is honest. There is no doubt about that. He has plenty of sense, tho disposed to hysterics when once favoring a question. He has rendered the public a service by administering another drubbing to McLean. But is he the material that the great old party needs in manufacturing a candidate?"

POLICING THE CARIBBEAN.

EVERY little while something happens in the turbulent republics to the south of us to raise questions regarding the protection of the life and property of foreigners. It is freely predicted that some day one of the great European Powers will demand that the United States set these countries in order, or

HAITI: "Hoch der Kaiser!"
—*The Philadelphia North American.*

allow some one else to do so; and even that some Power will step in and restore order without asking leave, on the ground that we have forfeited our rights by allowing an intolerable state of affairs to continue. "The Monroe Doctrine can not last long," says the Baltimore *Herald*, "if it makes Uncle Sam the canine of the West Indian manger." The destruction of the Haitian rebel gunboat *Crete-à-Pierrot* by the German cruiser *Panther* in retaliation for the seizure of arms from a German merchant-vessel is the latest case in point. The Haitian insurgents are unrecognized and have no legal standing, and the American press are pretty unanimous in the view that the rebel admiral was rightly treated as a pirate; but at the same time a good many papers think that they see in Germany's abrupt act a touch of impatience at our toleration of the perpetual disorders in that region. Thus the New York *Mail and Express* says:

"The *Panther's* act involves a certain diminution of our prestige in West Indian waters and a considerable increase of the prestige of Germany. That is the only troublesome feature of this affair. It emphasizes the misfortune of the eternal strife of barbarous chiefs of Haiti and makes it incumbent on us to assert our authority on the island more forcibly and distinctly than it has ever yet been asserted. The act brings the situation to a crisis. We can no longer let matters drift there. They have drifted into a pass where a European power has been constrained to defend its citizens' rights by force of arms.

"The sinking of the *Crete-à-Pierrot* is practically a notification from Germany to us to take Haiti or leave it—for somebody else to take. We are to be pitied if we have to take it, but it begins to look as if we must."

The application of enough force to restore order in Haiti is recommended by the Philadelphia *Press*, the Washington *Star*, the Chicago *Chronicle*, the Memphis *Scimitar*, and a number of other papers; but the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* goes further and takes occasion again to urge its idea that all the West Indies should belong to this country. It says:

"The American people should begin to grasp the fact that sooner or later Haiti and its neighbor of the same island, Santo Domingo, will have to be annexed. Most of the white inhabitants of Haiti would be overjoyed at the prospect of annexation by the United States. The foreigners on the island—British, Germans, French, Spaniards, and others—would welcome annexation to a man. A third of a century ago the United States had a chance to annex Santo Domingo, by the consent of its inhabitants, but a handful of malcontents in the Senate raised up a crusade against it which defeated the project. Recently Santo Domingo, like its neighbor on the other end of the island, has been indulging in orgies which have been a disgrace to civilization, tho at the present time something like peace prevails. Nobody can tell, however, how soon the irruption will break out again. The United States, in its own interest, in that of the foreign residents of the island and the countries to which they belong, and in that of civilization, may have to step in and stop the atrocities which prevail in Haiti. A vote of the white inhabitants of both Haiti and Santo Domingo would undoubtedly decide for annexation by an overwhelming majority. Annexation under these peculiar conditions—Haiti's proximity to the United States its nearness to the eastern terminus of the isthmian canal, the necessities of our peace with the nations of Europe which trade with the island, and our own domestic comfort—would be a popular policy with the American people."

But the idea is ridiculed by the Chicago *Record-Herald*, which remarks:

"The suggestion that the United States should annex Haiti in acknowledgment of its duty to preserve order in the western hemisphere is intended as an exhibit of world-power proclivities, but it really only hints at our obligations to slight them. While Haiti should be seized as a matter of course, it is unfair to stop with the regulation and edification of that island when there is equal need for the exercise of our rights as general regulator in Venezuela, Colombia, and Bolivia.

"In Venezuela a civil war has been waged for several months, and tho President Castro reports that his generals have just won a fierce battle and that peace is assured, the witness is unreliable and the disturbances may continue indefinitely. Furthermore, it is a question whether Castro is not a bad president anyway, and whether we ought not to depose him and run the country through a governor who should be wholly independent of the people of Venezuela and indifferent to their factions.

"In Colombia the revolution has been longer, more desolating and bloody, and at last reports the revolutionists had captured a government army. The disorder is painful to contemplate; the need of an assimilative world power is too obvious to require explanation. We should certainly employ our superior endowments in the rehabilitation of Colombia and send her some aldermen from St. Louis to instruct her in municipal government.

"In Bolivia a revolutionary junta has just announced a sanguinary fall and winter program which it is unquestionably our duty to veto. We should despatch one of our many new-made generals at once to show how Napoleon ought to have crossed the Alps by the way in which he crosses the Andes, and we should leave him as overseer of the country and repository of the powers of all the previous dictators while we fixed up a permanent scheme of foreign rule in accordance with the latest constructions of the Constitution and the immortal Declaration.

"It would be necessary perhaps to start with a standing army of some 200,000 men in order to inaugurate this comprehensive scheme properly, and a restive, inconsiderate people might not correspond to our hopes, but this would hardly excuse us for not observing the lofty moralities of a world power."

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A GOOD WORD FOR GENERAL SMITH AND THE "WATER-CURE."

GEN. JACOB H. SMITH, who has been so scathingly denounced by the American press (see the comments quoted in these columns May 10 and July 26), who has been called a "bloody-minded and red-handed slaughterer," and commonly referred to as "hell-roaring Jake," and who was retired by the President for his severe treatment of the Filipinos, is regarded in Manila as a martyr. To judge from the Manila papers, the feeling over there is that the "water-cure" and similar tortures and severities are highly commendable. It was only a short time ago that Captain Ryan, of the Fifteenth Cavalry, was found guilty, by a general court-martial in Manila, of holding the head of Presidente Luis Girneno, of Jiminez, in a bucket of water, but he was discharged by the court, which approved of the treatment. Now the President has disapproved the action of the court, showing that there is a difference of opinion between Washington and Manila on the question of the proper treatment of natives.

General Smith appears to the Manila *American* as a man who deserves the highest rewards rather than the humiliating punishment he has received. It says:

"This morning's cablegrams state that General Jacob Smith has been found guilty of the charges upon which he was tried and that the President will cause him to be retired. The newspapers received from the United States in the last mails tell us that it is proposed to reward Lord Kitchener with an earldom and £100,000. These news items serve to show a startling difference in the treatment of distinguished officers of the army in England and those who serve in the army of the United States. Since the beginning of our war with Spain up to the present time the conduct of our army has been marked by gallant acts and splendid diplomacy. In England a hero is given a substantial reward while yet the popular mind is warmed toward him, and the memory of his deeds is fresh. With Americans it is different. The hero is praised fulsomely for a time, and then, if not forgotten, he is likely to be abused. Dewey was a grand figure for a day. Funston displayed a magnificent courage, and while he received promotion, regret that the promotion was conferred upon him has been repeatedly expressed. During and after Shafter's Cuban campaign he was mercilessly lampooned by newspaper correspondents, and the decadent artist pictured him as a fat man snug in a hammock far from the scene of activity. And now comes Jakie Smith. He faced and solved one of the most difficult problems that any commander in the Philippines ever had to go up against. And now instead of being suitably rewarded, he is to be practically kicked out of the army. Such is fame."

The same paper regards the "water-cure" as highly beneficial. To quote again:

"It would seem from all the evidence that has been heard in the recent water-cure courts-martial, that the medical profession has been the gainer. Instead of being harmful, it would seem from the testimony of Major Gleen and other American officers who took the 'cure' before administering it to gugus, that it is pretty '*bueno*' business. Several ex-insurgents have also given testimony regarding the benefits to be derived from the water-cure. The office of the real genuine old water-cure was supposed to be the awakening of inactive consciences. But, now we find that it does as much for torpid livers, cleanses the system, and leaves the patient (not a victim, please observe) a better man fit for the strenuous life, the virtues of which have been so loudly sung by our President. An ex-insurgent officer recently stated in an informal talk with a representative of the Manila *American* that some of the men of his command had a bad fever, and he gave a ten days' furlough. As the sick squad sauntered away toward their homes they were captured by Americans, who seeing the condition of the sufferers, promptly administered the water-cure. In three days all of the men were back in the ranks in condition to fight, their fever being only a memory. Many of the Filipinos to whom the 'cure' was administered could, under the rules of war, have been executed as spies and traitors, but instead they were squirted full of water a few times and thereby had their bodily ailments cured. In a spirit of thanksgiving they gave the officers information that enabled said officers to capture other Filipinos, who in turn were taught the medical properties of the water-cure. Sick and ailing natives have been known to hang around camps of American soldiers, answering sick call, and requesting to be pumped full of 'tubig.' They were accommodated, and are now alive and useful citizens; and, we would like to ask, if it is permissible to pump an enemy full of lead, which often remains in the hide, why is it not more humane to pump him full of water that not only does not remain, but cures all of the ills that flesh is heir to?"

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

CHILD-labor is an undesirable "infant industry."—*The Boston Herald.*

IT seems almost a pity that Mount Pelee isn't located in Haiti.—*The Detroit News.*

THE navy couldn't scare Newport. Powder is no new thing there.—*The Chicago News.*

GENERAL notice to outsiders: You let the Monroe Doctrine alone, and it will let you alone.—*The Chicago Tribune.*

THOSE people who are still debating about leaving Martinique are slow to take a hint.—*The Philadelphia Ledger.*

THE President is not necessarily going South for votes. He may want to get warm.—*The Kansas City Journal.*

THE Springfield, O., *Republican* is urging J. Pierpont Morgan to take the stump. Might as well; he's got everything else.—*The Atlanta Journal.*

"ADDICKS or nobody!" shout the adherents of the gaseous gentleman of Delaware. Well, why not elect Addicks and get both?—*The Commoner.*

MANY people appear to regard the coal trust as a myth. Forty-seven marriage licenses were granted yesterday.—*The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT is learning every day that it will be an exceedingly hard task to smash the trusts without offending them.—*The Chicago News.*

THE editor of the London *Saturday Review* has to keep a file handy to bite on when he happens to think of the United States.—*The Chicago Record-Herald.*

IN answer to *The North American Review's* question, "Will the novel disappear?" we may say that it often does when it is loaned.—*The Detroit News-Tribune.*

FILIPINOS must wonder why it was necessary to shoot so many of them before explaining that independence was merely being deferred.—*The Detroit News-Tribune.*

IF President Roosevelt has any spare time he might run down into the anthracite coal districts and sing the prosperity song to the striking miners.—*The Commoner.*

NEW YORK found it necessary not long ago to regulate the "car ahead." It is time for Massachusetts to do something in regard the car behind.—*The New York Mail and Express.*

THE President says his trust fight is "in dead earnest." A motion to amend by striking out the first and last words within the quotation marks would be in order.—*The Commoner*

IT would be highly diverting to know just what the shade of Kosciusko said when he saw that big monument of Frederick the Great unveiled in the city of Posen.—*The Chicago Evening Post.*

A WOMAN is reported to have died in this city while waiting for a street-car. The exact location is not given, but there are several lines where such a thing might happen.—*The Chicago Evening Post.*

FROM the Kongo comes news of the discovery of an octopus, which seizes its human victims and eats nothing but their brains. The young Belgian officer who sends the report escaped unharmed.—*Punch.*

"WHAT d'ye think iv th' man down in Pinnsylvanya who says th' Lord an' him is partners in a coal-mine?" asked Mr. Hennessy, who wanted to change the subject. "Has he divided th' profits?" asked Mr. Dooley.

WITH the coal strike and other important matters on their minds, the American people little realize that they are entering upon another six months of paragraphs about Sir Thomas Lipton.—*The Baltimore American.*

A PENSION decision has been rendered by the commissioner which may save the nation $10,000,000. Either this is a canard or the commissioner is not paying strict heed to the "intent" of Congress.—*The Chicago Evening Post.*

LONDON papers assert that the negro in Africa is incapable of working out his own salvation. Just turn the job over to the New Englanders; they make a specialty of working out the negro's salvation for him.—*The Atlanta Journal.*

PERHAPS the operators feel that if they yield to the miners this time it won't be long before they come back with a demand that they weigh the coal when mined on the same scales that they use when selling it.—*The Atlanta Journal.*

IT is said that Mr Bryan has purchased two costly stone mantles for his new house. It is also said that Mr. Bryan's mantle is to fall on Tom Johnson. Under the circumstances it might be well for Tom to be on his guard when he visits at Lincoln.—*The Kansas City Journal.*

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LETTERS AND ART.

HAS ACTING DECLINED?

MR. RICHARD MANSFIELD, in a recent much-quoted and pessimistic letter to the press (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, July 5), has taken occasion to emphasize what he regards as marked signs of decadence in the art of acting. His point of view wins at least partial support from Mr. James A. Waldron, the managing editor of the New York *Dramatic Mirror*, who contributes an interesting article on this subject to the New York *Independent* (September 11). Mr. Waldron writes:

"We may doubt the verity of the records that extol the work of the so-called 'great' actors of the remoter past, but we can not so question the memories of living grandfathers, who now and then awaken from passive endurance of matters amazing and only half comprehensible to them into lively enthusiasm as they relate how Edwin Forrest, or the elder Booth, or Charlotte Cushman, or the French woman Rachel, or the English Macready achieved this or that stirring, thrilling, and astonishing effect in some rôle of the classic drama. When such memories linger so tenaciously they must have some basis of fact. Yet we find little or nothing in the theater of to-day to inspire like wondering praise of players. Is it the fault of the actors, or of their mediums, or of the system by which actors now are raised into prominence?

"We may admire the finished art of Joseph Jefferson, and contrast wonderingly the perfection of his elocution with the slipshod style of other actors of accepted genius; and this matter of elocution, without doubt, has a more vital relation to the question here considered than any other thing. When we see Jefferson as Rip Van Winkle we forget the impossibility of the story in which that classic scamp figures, and the supernatural features of the play take on a verisimilitude because of the reality of 'Rip' himself. Yet in the end Jefferson remains essentially a comedian, whereas the really great actor must excel both in comedy and tragedy. Jefferson's admirable but restricted art rests largely in his natural revelation of characters. Elocution has fallen into disrepute of late years because so many of its professors are ignorant of its essential purpose. It has come to be considered as a pompous and artificial style of reading, whereas in reality it is a close simulation of nature. Anciently elocution embraced style itself and the whole art of rhetoric, but now it rightly means, and in the times of the old actors it actually and practically meant, the delivery of one's own thoughts or the thoughts of others in a natural manner. One thing that the stage of this time lacks is elocution."

The chief fault of modern acting, continues Mr. Waldron, lies in the want of scientific training. If the actors of to-day were willing to be as "persistently and consistently studious" as their grandfathers were, he thinks that they might achieve the same kind of results. On this point he says:

"The actor of to-day is not studious. He does not need to be studious. Too often he is selected by a manager for a part in a modern play for which he is physically and superficially fitted, and it sometimes happens that he can play that part for an indefinite time. There is no possibility of artistic growth in such work. In such circumstances the actor becomes hard and wooden, and his artistic spirit, if he has one, is dwarfed and made inelastic. It is as tho a painter were required to limn the same figure day after day. In the old days it was different. When the great actors traveled from city to city, in each city finding a 'stock company' to render support, there were many crudities in the theater. One that saw those great actors night after night in the great rôles did not note disapprovingly the appearance of the same piece of scenery to represent 'A Room in the Palace' of Macbeth and then 'A Room of State' at Elsinore. Nowadays we have such scenes severally worked out with historical accuracy, and sometimes painted by masters. Then, however, an audience that witnessed a masterly performance of the part of Macbeth or of Hamlet saw also acceptable, if not fine, performances of the subsidiary characters by actors habitually 'up' in all the parts and skilful enough to interpret the meaning of the familiar lines they were called upon to speak. And the old actors, from the stars to the minor satellites, were wont to illumine the meanings by significant strokes of 'business.' Where the intellect of an audience was so exercised the mere appeal to the eye of the inanimate matters was secondary. But there are actors now starring in this country in Shakespeare, and making a livelihood by portraying characters the proper acting of which would stir any audience to the depths and lift it to the heights; yet to these actors most of the lines they pronounce might as well for their understanding or the understanding of their audiences be Greek—so far as their subtler and more pregnant meanings are concerned. And this suggests surprising possibilities for the acting of Shakespeare with something like the intelligence with which Shakespeare formerly was acted."

And yet, as Mr. Waldron admits, in many directions there is evidence of a notable advance in dramatic art. In minor matters of stage representation, for example, there can be no comparison between this and previous generations. He concludes:

"Better results outside of the classics have been achieved in a multitude of details that go to make up mere pictures. And in the better of the modern plays, which call for deportment much like that in every-day life, the selection of actors fitted for this or that rôle because of some peculiar individuality of type results in a certain pleasing *ensemble*, altho the effect usually, in line with the plays themselves, smacks of mediocrity and the commonplace. And as has been said, 'scenes' are now works of art in their way, costumes are either historically correct or exact copies of the best prevailing modes, the museums are searched for relics to serve as accessories and furniture, or these things are fashioned by clever hands from models furnished by archeologists if need be. Nothing is lacking but the supreme note that great genius sounded in former days. . . . . .

"There is much to admire in the theater to-day. But where formerly it was the source of the highest intellectual exercise, and at once a recreation and an inspiration, it now seems, even in its best estate, merely to be a source of amusement."

THE POETRY OF SOCIAL REVOLT.

A NOTABLE contribution to the literature that is springing up in this country around the name of Walt Whitman is "Whitman's Ideal Democracy, and Other Writings," by the late Helena Born, of Boston. In this book Helena Born chooses to consider Whitman as preeminently a social idealist, in revolt against present-day conditions. To quote his own words, his aim was "to cause changes, growths, removals greater than the longest and bloodiest war or the most stupendous merely political, dynastic, or commercial overturn." Helena Born writes:

"Whitman was so much more than the mere exponent of democracy that when he uses the words 'America' and 'democracy' as controvertible terms it is obvious that he refers not to the existing condition of society in these States, but to a more or less remote future. He is careful to state this, so that the caution sometimes given not to accept as an equivalent for democracy the present system of representative government should be entirely superfluous. 'Democratic Vistas,' the title of his prose contribution to our theme, aptly enough signalizes his attitude. Away, away into the distance, stretch his vistas, and it is by reason of his farsightedness that he reveals to us so much that is beyond our present attainments. . . . . .

"Despite his joyous optimism and passionate idealism, Whitman finds much to deplore in our times and lands. The absence of moral conscience, hollowness of heart, disbelief, hypocrisy, business depravity, official corruption, greed—these are among the blemishes revealed by the moral microscope with which he examines American civilization. Injustices in our industrial world do not escape him. He sees

> Many sweating, plowing, thrashing, and then the chaff for payment receiving,
> A few idly owning, and they the wheat continually claiming. . . .

"But whatever Whitman's conception and attitude toward existing institutions, we feel that one who was in love with all his

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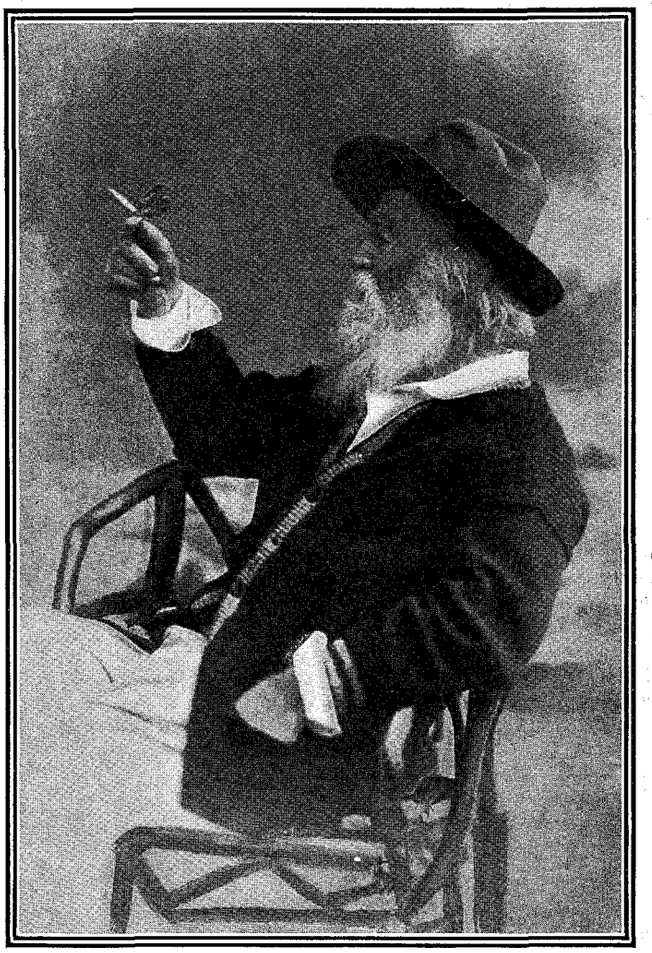
fellows upon the earth can not be utterly wrong. His pages are aglow with love, and unless we can approach his spirit, his words will bewilder, if not repel. He was convinced that the new principle of democracy must not depend merely on 'political means, superficial suffrage, legislation, etc.,' but must go deeper and get 'at least as firm and as warm a hold in men's hearts, emotions, and beliefs as, in their days, feudalism or ecclesiasticism.'"

Walt Whitman took and reapplied to modern society the old watchwords of the French Revolution—"Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity." The first essential of democracy, as he always maintained, is individual liberty, born of self-respect. "Liberty is to be subserved whatever occurs." "Liberty, let others despair of you—I never despair of you." The second essential is equality, born of respect for others. "Of Equality—as if it harmed me, giving others the same chances and rights as myself—as if it were not indispensable to my own rights that others possess the same." The third essential is fraternity, comradeship. Says Helena Born:

"In this conception, culminating in the 'continent indissoluble'—the 'inseparable cities with their arms about each other's necks'—may be traced potencies which are eventually to triumph over anti-social institutions and racial animosities. Henceforth nevermore lonely, despairing, baffled, overwhelmed in the struggle, but hand-in-hand with the Great Companions—'the goal that was named can not be countermanded.' Neither the 'ironical smiles and mockings of those who remain behind,' nor the 'beckonings of love,' nor the hold of the 'reach'd hands,' avail to detain those on whom has flashed for a brief moment the illumination from the 'orb of many orbs':

> Thou peerless, passionate, good cause,
> Thou stern, remorseless, sweet idea,
> Deathless throughout the ages, races, lands."



WALT WHITMAN.
Courtesy of Horace Traubel.

Helena Born turns from Whitman to his English disciple, Edward Carpenter, naming him also as a poet of revolt, aflame against the injustice of modern society. She writes:

"Not amid the clash of swords and armed battalions, but in the tumult of the deadlier strife between classes nearing the long-deferred settlement of arrears, has Edward Carpenter gained the power to speak words. Adjusted to England, as Whitman was to America, moving in and out, accepted by the people, sharing the heroisms of their daily life, identifying himself with all things, witness of continual violations of the law of liberty—he, too, comes with a promise of deliverance, and with exhortation to courage and the daring deed:

> See, you are in prison, and I can give you space,
> You are choked down below there, and I can give you the pure intoxicating air of the mountains to breathe;
> I can make you a king and show you all the lands of the earth;
> And from yourself to yourself I can deliver you. . . .

"As examples of deliberate incitement to loving fellowship and organized rebellion against industrial serfdom, I am reminded of a volume of 'Labor Songs,' edited by Edward Carpenter. From mass-meetings across the ocean I seem to hear the reverberations from a thousand throats, thundered with the rugged fervor of men whose daily bread is at stake, and whose unselfish aims and persistent sacrifice for principle are a menace to exploiters and a glorification of high endeavor."

With the free and unfettered stanzas of Whitman and Carpenter Helena Born associates the poetry of Shelley, on the ground that he, too, was a social rebel. "The brave, high-spirited boy," she says, "who refused to fag at Eton, and who, exasperated to the point of frenzy, stood at bay, surrounded and hooted at by his schoolfellows, was typical of the man Shelley, fighting, single-handed, the reactionary and conservative forces of society." We quote further:

"His onslaught upon the narrowness of a crystallized orthodoxy may be regarded as the natural outcome of lofty spiritual aspiration—the 'effluence,' as Browning defines his work, of one 'whose spirit invariably saw and spoke from the last height to which it had attained.' . . . 'Child of the revolution,' he was, 'a clarion-voice of faith, hope, and love' at a time when inspiring voices were rarer than they are to-day. The 'passion for reforming the world,' which he himself acknowledges, and a deep, abiding sympathy with the oppressed were the basic motives of his life. His dream was ever—

> A nation
> Made free by love, a mighty brotherhood
> Linked in a jealous interchange of good."

Helena Born was the president of the Boston branch of the Walt Whitman Fellowship, and her friend, Helen Tufts, contributes a biographical introduction to the present volume.

EDUCATION BY MAIL.

IN these days of generous donations to educational causes and of popular educational projects of every kind, but little has been heard of a movement which is gradually growing to vast proportions in this country and is proving an important factor in the education of hundreds of thousands of working men and women. This movement owes its existence to the "correspondence schools," which are now established in all the leading cities of America. Instruction by mail, as is pointed out by Mr. Russell Doubleday in (*The World's Work*, September), is hardly likely to supplant personal instruction, but "it has made it possible to educate great numbers of people who would otherwise be always ignorant of things they would really like to know." He continues:

"The new method of instruction (it is hardly fifteen years old) has become a recognized factor in the business world, and has

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given an uplift to the whole body of wage-earners. If a workman is studying by correspondence a subject which helps to make him more valuable to his employer, the interest of the latter is aroused and the man's chances for advancement are greatly increased. In fact, many firms employing skilled labor encourage their men by offering correspondence-school scholarships at reduced rates and by promising them advancement, to take up courses that will enable them to do a higher grade of work or fit them for superintending positions. The growing business (for instruction by correspondence is a commercial enterprise and unlike most educational institutions is a matter of investment, not endowment) is due to the demand of working people for instruction to fit them for higher positions in the work in which they are at present engaged, or to give them an opportunity to get into a more congenial occupation."

As a concrete instance of the kind of influence exerted by the correspondence schools, Mr. Doubleday cites the following case:

"A man a little beyond the enthusiasm of youth had spent his days shoveling coal into an all-devouring furnace; his working hours are from 6:30 A.M. to 5:30 P.M.; the day's work is hard and tiring and the end of it leaves him weary and sleepy. He lacks education and his whole life has been a struggle for existence. Nevertheless he has the determination, the intelligence, the ambition to make something of himself. He subscribes to a correspondence course, and after his day's work is done, in his none too attractive home, in spite of much interruption and a weary body, he studies his instruction papers, works out his increasingly difficult mathematical problems, traces out the mechanical charts sent him for his guidance, and applies them to whatever machinery he may have chance to examine. He sends in his examination papers when he can, notes the corrections, and files them away for reference. By the time he has finished his course and received his certificate from the school, the very appearance of the man has changed; he has the dignity and the confidence of one who knows, and knows that he knows, and he has the equipment of knowledge that makes him much too valuable a man to work at the mere mechanical labor of firing. He soon gets a better position—work with better pay. This is an actual case. Motormen on trolley lines have become electrical engineers; coal-passers, a grade of labor lower than a fireman, have become engineers of standing through the education gained by home study directed through correspondence. Often an entirely new line of work has been entered; dry-goods clerks have become consulting chemists; stenographers have become linguists and translators; messenger boys have learned to keep books and conduct cashiers' desks—all through self-education directed by correspondence. Many hundreds of thousands have already completed courses, and several hundreds of thousands are now at work."

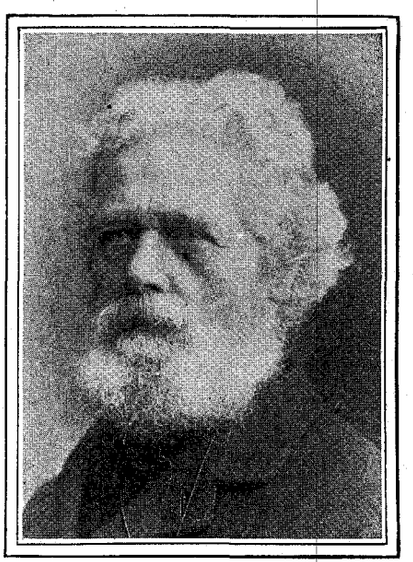
The correspondence schools are covering a wider and wider field. Languages and drawing, engineering and stenography, business methods and law—all these and the multitude of branches of special knowledge are included in their schedules. Mr. Doubleday writes further:

"Very ingenious are the methods employed to teach some of the subjects through the mails. It would seem to be impossible to teach languages satisfactorily, yet the writer heard, at one school, the reproduction of the voice of a student in California who had been studying but two months. The accent, as far as the hearer could judge, was wellnigh perfect, for the teacher could make but two corrections; this student had had no personal instruction whatever, he got his knowledge of the language (German) sound, construction, and accent entirely from the instruction books and the phonographic lessons of the correspondence school. A complete phonographic outfit is furnished each student, phonograph with receiver and recorder and lessons and blank record cylinders. With each lesson-book which teaches the student to read the language is sent a lesson-record which, when put on the phonograph, gives a distinct reproduction of the sounds which the student is at the same time learning by sight from the book. By a clever device any letter or word may be repeated till the hearer is perfectly familiar with the whole lesson. When the pupil thinks he understands the part well enough he talks his exercise into the phonograph; this record is sent on to the school, where it is listened to by the principal there and corrected by him. The mistakes are pointed out, and he is referred back to the instruction paper or to the corresponding record where the mistake is made very evident. Besides the phonograph recitation a written exercise is sent at the same time, so that the student's knowledge of the language both through sight and sound may be correct."

It can be truthfully said, concludes Mr. Doubleday, that education by correspondence, whether for the beginner, for the worker, or for the collegian who wishes to take a post-graduate course, is but just beginning. "That it will take the place of schools and colleges," he declares, "is not to be thought of, but there is no doubt that it helps great numbers of people, and especially people who work."

THE AUTHOR OF "FESTUS."

THE name of Philip James Bailey, whose death at the age of eighty-six is reported from Nottingham, England, is very little known to the readers of our generation. Yet during the early part of the nineteenth century he was deemed one of the greatest of living poets. His masterpiece, "Festus," an epic poem occupying 700 closely printed pages, was hailed by Tennyson and Browning as a literary production of the highest order. "It is no exaggeration," declares the Boston *Transcript*, "to say that it took the world by storm. Eleven editions of 'Festus' were published in Great Britain, and no less than thirty in this country. Its popularity began to decline about forty years ago, and since then it has been read rather as a sort of duty in men who would post themselves as to the literary development of English literature in the nineteenth century." The Springfield *Republican* gives the following account of the poet's life and work:



PHILIP JAMES BAILEY.

"Mr. Bailey was born at Nottingham in 1816, the son of Thomas Bailey, a well-to-do, scholarly man, who wrote the 'Annals of Notts,' and he studied at the University of Glasgow and read law, was admitted to Lincoln's Inn, and called to the bar in 1840. He never practised his profession, and tho his *alma mater* made him LL.D. last year, it was a purely honorary degree. He betook himself to writing verses, and planning his one monumental poem 'Festus' in 1836, he published it in 1839, and it sprang into instant success. 'Festus' was a dramatic poem, in its original form; in later years the author incorporated other poems with it, and made an unwieldy encyclopedia of thoughts and speculations in which the attraction of the book of 1839 was quite lost. The idea was nearly that of Goethe's 'Faust,' and the title indicates as much. The purpose has been describes as 'the exhibition of a soul gifted, tried, buffeted, beguiled, stricken, purified, redeemed, triumphant'; and its conclusion was that all the means of life must resolve itself at last into the love of God. Festus, the center of the strife, is beset by various temptations in the guise of women, chiefly, and the scene is laid now on earth, now in heaven, 'anywhere,' or 'in another world.' The scheme is far from clearly conceived or lucidly

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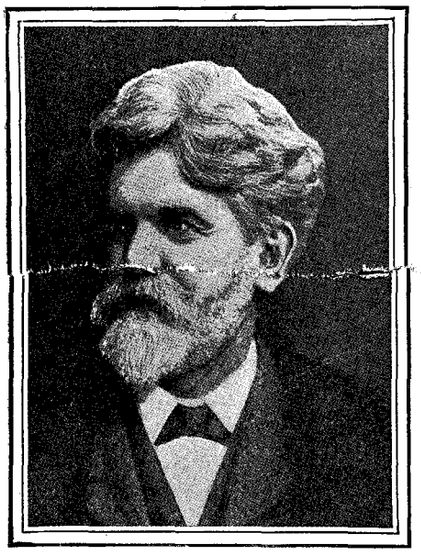
worked out; it is rather fantastic than imaginative, and errs everywhere by excess. Its personages are the Trinity in separation, Lucifer, cherubim and seraphim, angels of various orders, powers and princedoms, virtues and human beings. The poem abounds in large thoughts, sometimes brilliantly and memorably expressed, as in this familiar passage:

> We live in deeds, not years; in thoughts, not breaths;
> In feelings, not in figures on a dial.
> We should count time by heart-throbs. He most lives
> Who thinks most, feels the noblest, acts the best;
> And he whose heart beats quickest lives the longest,—
> Lives in one hour more than in years do some
> Whose fat blood sleeps as it slips along their veins.

This poem was one of those satirized by Aytoun in his 'Firmilian,' and attacked by the Edinburgh reviewers as the 'spasmodic school,' but it was the biggest of the lot, and if the author had not buried it under the accessions of 'The Angel World' (1850), 'The Mystic' (1855), 'The Universal Hymn' (1867), and other writings it would have a better chance of life. The jubilee edition of 1889, however, is a tremendous burden of many hundred pages, which no one can undertake to read. Mr. Bailey also wrote 'The Age: a Satire' (1858), and a prose work on the international policy of the great Powers, which has much force even now. He was entirely convinced of his genius, and thought himself the chief poet of his age."

ESTIMATES OF EDWARD EGGLESTON.

EDWARD EGGLESTON, novelist, historian, journalist, and minister of the Gospel, who died recently at his home at Lake George, N. Y., is regarded as a very characteristic product of our American soil. His death, declares the New York *Commercial Advertiser*, "serves to remind one of how few of our novelists and tellers of tales have really succeeded in transferring to their pages any vivid and lasting impression of the native American in his various phases." The same paper continues:



EDWARD EGGLESTON.

Courtesy of D. Appleton & Co.

"Mr. Eggleston, who came to the work of fiction-writing without the slightest preparation, did nevertheless manage to hit off with marvelous success the men and women of Indiana and Ohio in the early forties. His plots were nothing. In his first and best book, 'The Hoosier Schoolmaster,' he even left a good deal wholly unexplained. He injected his villain slap into the middle of the story without so much as a hint of why he should be plotting against the schoolmaster or even as to who he was. But this makes no difference. The story is not the thing; for his men and women, and also his raw boys and his blowsy girls, even his smallest brats, are actually before you, with all their primitive, half-barbaric instincts, their lusty woodland ways, their broad humor, their squalor, and their intensely aboriginal native Americanism. Bret Harte was earlier in the field than Eggleston, but he, too, did the same thing in a different way, in revealing to Americans their own brothers. Harte's Argonauts are hardly real in themselves. . . . The writers who have so far caught and permanently fixed for us the more characteristic types of our countrymen are still comparatively few. Mr. Howells is among the more successful with Silas Lapham, who is his finest creation, and also with Lydia Blood, and with Kinney. In 'A Boy's Town'—a book which is still but half appreciated—he has once for all drawn to the last and subtlest shading the life and upbringing and the innermost thoughts and fancies of the average American country boy. Henry James has given us in Daisy Miller the American girl of the nineteenth century and after. Miss Wilkins has fixed forever on the printed page the old-fashioned New England village. Harold Frederic succeeded with Central New York. But how many more writers can be named who have caught national, rather than social types?"

The Kansas City *Journal* thinks that Mr. Eggleston "displayed a gift equal to that of Cooper for painting American frontier life." "He wrote of what he had himself lived," says the Springfield *Republican*, "and showed the people whom he had known, without exaggeration or diminution, but with a large, generous, and sympathetic comprehension." The New York *Evening Post* adds:

"Out of his activity as a novelist and his keen interest in the shifting social conditions of his native State of Indiana he acquired for himself that ideal of historical research which is embodied in his 'The Beginners of a Nation' and 'The Transit of Civilization.' This ideal was that of reconstructing the entire social conditions of an older period. Our university students borrowed the notion and the name—*Culturgeschichte*—from Germany. They accepted this program of research and accepted as well much of the German pedantry with which it had become invested. Mr. Eggleston turned to the history of culture simply because it seemed to him the most natural and delightful way of reentering the past. He spared no pains in research, not because he had acquired a 'scientific method,' but because he had never been without a Hoosier conscience. The results of his studies and research were as delightful as much of the production of our seminars is repellent to the average thoughtful reader. It is delightful to see a natural talent develop to maturity through a kind of inner force and judgment. Tertullian rejoices in the number of 'souls naturally Christian'—*animæ naturaliter Christianæ*—which there is in the world, and every loyal American will find in the sober and complete achievement of Edward Eggleston grounds for believing that far beyond conventional academic limits the country abounds in minds which are scholarly by nature."

For several years during his youth Mr. Eggleston was an active minister in the Methodist Church, traveling the prairies and preaching at the new settlments to whites and Indians. This period of his life found expression in his well-known book, "The Circuit Rider." In May, 1870, Mr. Eggleston was offered the editorship of *The Independent*, and moved to Brooklyn to live. Later, he became editor of *Hearth and Home*, and in this journal "The Hoosier Schoolmaster" appeared serially. Thenceforward his life was given to literature, with the exception of five years, during which he acted as the pastor of the Church of Christian Endeavor, Brooklyn. Among his other works may be mentioned: "Mr. Blake's Walking-Stick" (1869), "The End of the World" (1872), "Roxy" (1878), "The Hoosier Schoolboy" (1883), "The Graysons" (1888), "A History of the United States and its People for Use in Schools" (1888), and "Duffels" (1893). Mr. Eggleston was sixty-five years old at the time of his death.

NOTES.

MR. HALL CAINE describes in the London *Daily Mail* the recent visit of King Edward and Queen Alexandra to the Isle of Man. Mr. Caine accompanied the royal party, and acted as their guide to the many places of historical interest.

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN, "Citizen of the World," as he has been proud to call himself, is at work on his autobiography, which will be published by the Messrs. Appleton in the fall under the title of "My Life in Many States and in Foreign Lands." Citizen Train is now seventy-three years old, and lives in the Mills Hotel, New York.

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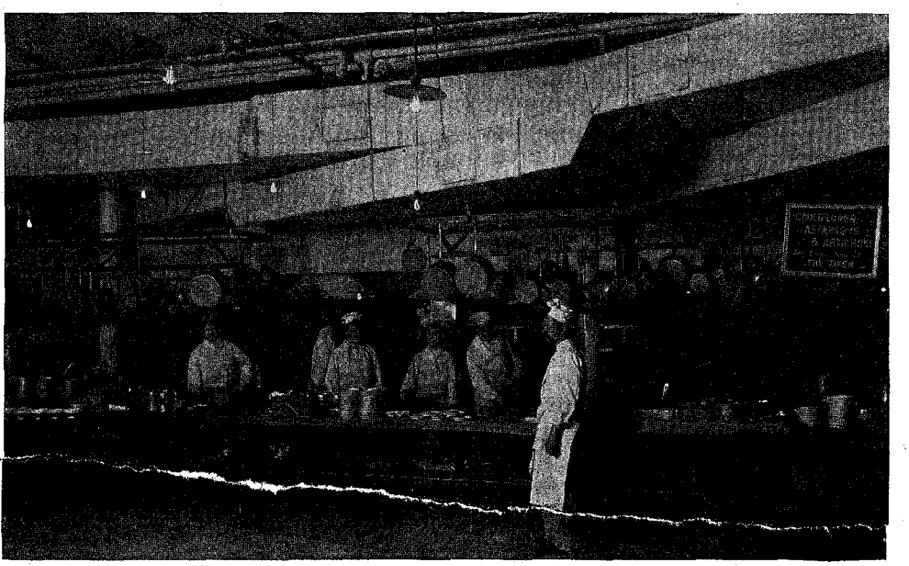
SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

THE ENGINEER IN THE KITCHEN.

THE designing and equipment of large kitchens, such as those of hotels and apartment-houses, may now be regarded as a special branch of engineering practise—so we are told by Reginald Pelham Bolton in *Cassier's Magazine* (September). The arrangement of such a kitchen was formerly left to the manufacturers of various cooking appliances or to the steward who was to have charge of the department, but the results were generally unsatisfactory, and the magnitude of the operations in a large modern establishment seems to call for the aid of a skilled engineer. The need for scientific ventilation alone would justify this. In one instance, Mr. Bolton tells us, no less than 16,000 cubic feet per minute of cold fresh air are forced by fans into an underground kitchen, and even in winter the temperature of this air does not require to be raised. At the same time, about 12,000 cubic feet are withdrawn by fans, the balance being required for, and utilized by, the fires of the ranges and baking-ovens. Some of the appliances used in a large modern kitchen are thus described by the writer:



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THE MAIN RANGE IN THE KITCHEN OF THE WALDORF-ASTORIA, NEW YORK.
Courtesy of *Cassier's Magazine*.

"The cooking-range remains of much the same general type, but is now heavier throughout, and is arranged with fire-pots made of massive blocks of baked fire-clay, and with mechanical grates, rocking or shaking the clinker and ashes from below the fire, for which anthracite is largely used and forms an ideal fuel. The use of gas for large cooking is not widespread, altho it is utilized in broilers. For these, however, many cooks insist on the use of charcoal as superior.

"The chimney or flue for the draft of ranges is very usually proportioned in a haphazard manner without reference to the actual consumption of coal. The gases of combustion enter the flue very hot, and thus very small flues are made to do effective work. But if properly proportioned, and provided with suitable dampers, a considerable reduction could be effected in the necessary temperature required to produce the draft. . . . . .

"Soups and vegetables are cooked by steam coils in suitable iron and copper kettles or pots, mounted separately on iron stands and grouped together under a large hood designed to catch the steam and vapors which arise in considerable volume. The disposition of the waste from these utensils, composed largely of greasy material, is one of the difficulties of kitchen design and management. With the waste of the scullery, where the pots and other utensils are washed, the discharge is apt to congeal in any system of pipes and cause a stoppage. For this purpose a device known as the grease-trap is used, consisting of a closed iron receptacle through which the greasy waters pass, and overflow beyond a baffle-plate. The receptacle has a water-jacket through which the cold-water supply of the various kitchen fixtures is caused to pass, thus chilling the floating grease, which can then be removed from the upper part of the chamber at intervals. The grease is of considerable value for soap-making, but as it is usually considered a perquisite of the chef, its economy has to be ignored.

"As so many kitchens are below the level of the sewerage system, the wastage has to be elevated from some receptacle into which it is led. Various sewage-lifting devices are employed, in which compressed air, or ejectors operated by steam, or centrifugal pumps are the agents.

"Near the cook's table is a refrigerator, fitted with shelves or small drawers, in which the cooks can keep their materials handy for instant use, and in this position the cost of maintenance of a low temperature may be readily appreciated.

"The butcher's shop is arranged close to the broiling end of the ranges, and is provided with cutting-up blocks and tables, and with sinks in which to wash meats and chickens coming from cold-storage. It has, of course, a special refrigerator for cut portions of meat, the carcasses being kept in a separate large storage-room.

"On the other side of the ranges is the scullery where very large sinks are used for the washing of the kitchen utensils, and a great amount of water is run to waste. In a suitable place for the reception of used articles are the dish-washing machines, of which a number of designs exist. The process of 'washing up' after a meal is so well known and so undesirable an accompaniment of housekeeping that its accomplishment in a large establishment without the use of machinery may be recognized as a very thorny task. The plates, as received from the waiters, are scraped by attendants of their contents, the débris falling through holes in the counter into garbage-cans, a rough selection being made by the scrapers. This garbage is promptly removed as the cans are filled, and is now usually placed in a refrigerated chamber where it is so chilled that no vapors or odors can arise from it previous to the removal. In the largest hotels furnaces for its destruction are being utilized as auxiliaries to the service, and in one establishment, where the wastage of all sorts is expected to exceed two tons a day, the heat so generated forms an auxiliary source of power.

"The dirty plates are stacked in wire baskets, elevated by a pulley, and dipped into boiling soapy water, agitated by a mechanical device or by jets of water or steam. The material on the surfaces of the plates is very thoroughly removed in a few seconds, and is followed by a plunge into another receptacle containing a flowing supply of agitated clear boiling water. Thence they emerge dripping, but very hot, and rapidly dry without handling, requiring only a slight polish with a cloth before being replaced in the heated chests ready again for use.

"Those required for cold materials are put in a chilling closet and are reduced in temperature. Glassware is usually hand-cleaned, but where very large numbers of pieces are used,—and a large bar will send out more than 10,000 glasses a day,—a machine is employed, very similar in general operation to the dish-machine."

Among other labor-saving devices mentioned by Mr. Bolton are electrically operated silver-polishers; double-decked baking-ovens; and kneading-machines for bread. In the making of ice-

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eream, fluid from the refrigerating apparatus is conducted directly into the outer chamber of the freezers, doing away with all handling of ice and salt. Oysters are steam-cooked, and eggs are boiled in automatic steam-heated boilers, set to boil to the precise desired extent. Of possible further improvements, especially in the way of the substitution of mechanical carriers for much of the hand-service used at present, the writer says:

"It is only just beginning to be appreciated by some proprietors that mechanical appliances are capable of improving the service in the dining-chamber and of reducing its cost and extent.

"The course of improvement will be in the direction of traveling-conveyors, by which all used utensils will be returned direct from a central point, or points, in the dining-room to the cleaning departments, and there is no reason why the same methods may not be adapted to the delivery of food and drink into the dining-room, or at least to the serving-room. The kitchen would thus no longer be invaded by a stream of waiters. These would be replaced by a few trained servers, loading the conveyor at a central point, and the waiters would not be overheated, as they now are, not only by their exertions, but by entering the warm culinary departments. All orders would be transmitted in written form from a pneumatic station at the table, and all bill-cards and bills returned in the same manner.

"It is not too much to expect that the process of removal of table appliances will be effected by arranging for the entire table to be elevated through the ceiling to a chamber above, whence it will be replaced by a newly set table top, or by the descent through an enlarged central table leg of the table contents, to be replaced by others on its return.

"The elimination of the noise and clatter of the removal of dishes, and the improvement of the personal appearance and condition of the table attendants, may be thus effected within the next few years, and should place the service of modern restaurants on a higher plane.

"These results will be attained if the subject is emancipated from the negligence with which it has hitherto been treated, and is dealt with as a matter deserving of trained technical attention."

DOES LIGHTNING OSCILLATE?

WHEN an electric condenser, such as the familiar Leyden jar, discharges, the action is similar to that of a bent spring when released. Instead of returning at once to a position of equilibrium and staying there, the spring overshoots the mark and returns to rest by a series of decreasing oscillations. So, in the case of the discharged jar there is a series of electrical rushes in opposite directions, lessening gradually until quiet ensues, but all taking place in a small fraction of a second. It is now generally believed that the mechanism of the lightning discharge is precisely similar to this. In *La Nature*, however, M. J. Garcin describes some interesting German experiments which negative this view and appear to show that lightning is not always oscillatory, even if it may be generally so. Says M. Garcin:

"Is lightning an oscillatory discharge? Dr. Lodge asserts that it is, and he maintains that the gigantic spark that constitutes the lightning obeys the laws that govern the discharge from the humble Leyden jar.

"Experiment does not seem always to verify this assertion, and a recent article by Dr. Walter, of Hamburg, published in the *Physakalische Zeitschrift*, seems to show that in many cases the current that forms the discharge remains continuous, altho very irregular.

"Photography long ago established the fact that lightning consists of a series of discharges along the same path. This is easily shown with the aid of an apparatus that moves during the exposure. But when the camera is moved by the operator's hand, he can not measure the interval of time that separates two successive discharges. Walter causes a regular displacement by clockwork connected with the vertical axis of the apparatus. . . .

"One of the plates thus obtained shows clearly the traces of three successive discharges. The times that elapsed between these were measured . . . and found to be unequal, the first being 0.042 second and the other 0.11 second.

"This excludes the possibility of an oscillatory discharge, since the intervals would have been equal on this hypothesis.

"The trace of the first discharge was branched, while the two others did not have this appearance.

"This curious phenomenon is explained by certain interesting experiments made by M. Walter in 1899 on the formation of the electric spark with an induction-coil. The spark did not clear the air-space at a bound, but proceeded by successive stages, under the impulses of the electromotive force due to the coil, somewhat after the manner of wedges that are driven into a log of wood first at one end, then at the other. Its ramifications are incomplete positive discharges. . . . When the way has once been cleared the branches disappear, for the channel that has been formed is that of least resistance. This is why in the photograph the second and third discharges showed no branchings.

"Walter counted in some cases as many as six discharges at very unequal intervals. . . . He estimates that in all cases where there is a discharge between a cloud and the earth, the cloud is positive with regard to the earth. . . . Dr. Walter's results have not been confirmed by recent American experiments, in which the period of the discharge appears to have been measured and found to be about 0.02 second. . . . The great majority of the electricians are for periodicity, but the question decidedly is not completely solved as yet."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

NEW PLAN FOR A DIRIGIBLE BALLOON.

A NEW plan for a dirigible balloon, embracing many improvements, has just been presented to the Paris Academy of Sciences by M. Torres, whose name is already well known in connection with his work on calculating-machines. As might have been expected, the inventor's proposed improvements are based on a careful mathematical study of the conditions involved. A commission appointed by the Academy to examine the plan has just made its report, which is summarized for *Cosmos* (August 16) by M. Appell. Says this writer:

"It seems that the difficulties now presented by the problem of aeronautics arise less from the insufficiency of motors than from the defective stability of balloons. The author enumerates the causes of instability for a balloon driven by a screw. Four principal forces act on the system formed of the balloon and its car: the weight P of the system, the ascensional force A, the propulsive force p of the screw, and the resistance of the air, which because of symmetry can in ordinary circumstances be reduced to a force R. Perturbations in the motion of the balloon are produced by changes in the magnitude or position of some one of these forces. It is useless to recapitulate here the precautions habitually taken to avoid all dangerous variation of the points of application of the forces A and P; the magnitude of each of these forces varies continuously as the naphtha is consumed in the motor and as its weight is replaced by the introduction of air into the balloon; but it does not undergo any sudden variation except when ballast is thrown out, which produces a change in weight of slight importance."

The remaining forces, the writer goes on to say—namely, the air resistance and the propulsive force of the screw—are subject to considerable variation, and when the screw is fixed to the car, as is usual, they are not even in the same straight line, for the principal part of the air-resistance is felt by the balloon itself. Abrupt variations in these two forces thus tend to produce rotation, which makes itself felt as a pitching motion of the aerostat. To prevent this M. Torres proposes to place the screw at the rear of the balloon itself. Says the writer:

"This is of course not the first time that this solution of the problem has been proposed, but the author has made its realization possible by an ingenious arrangement. . . . . .

"The balloons generally used are spindle-shaped and carry a car suspended by a system of cords. When the balloon is long,

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as it must be to go at great speed, the car must also be lengthened. . . . The modification proposed by the author consists, in principle, in placing the suspending cords inside the balloon and attaching them to a sort of rigid interior keel; the size of the car is thus reduced to a minimum and it is very near the balloon."

The inventor also proposes several other improvements: he divides his balloon into several compartments, the gas in each of which is under the control of the operator, and his motor is surrounded by an incombustible sheath of asbestos from which the products of combustion are carried clear of the balloon through a tube, thus lessening the danger of fire. The commission appointed to examine M. Torres's plan reported unanimously in its favor and recommended that it be given a trial.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

CYCLING EXTRAORDINARY.

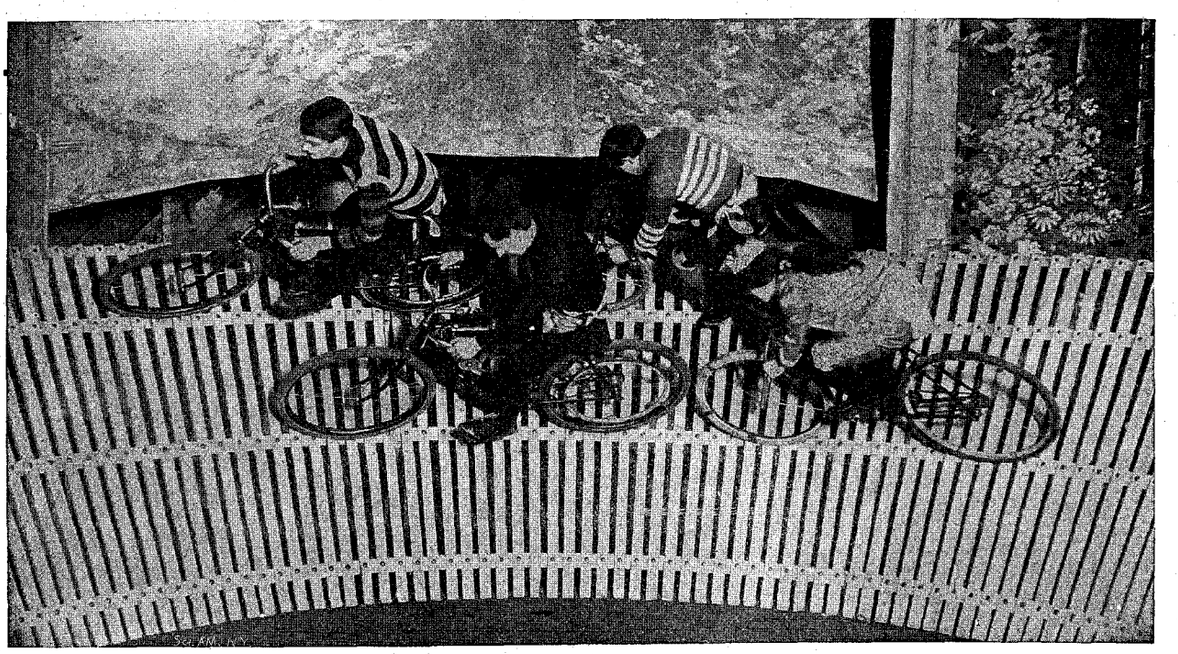
SO-CALLED "centrifugal force" and its allied phenomena seem to be coming to the front in recent sport. The most wonderful demonstration of it appears in the "loop-the-loop" feats. When the first railway of this kind was proposed it was shown "conclusively" by a correspondent of an engineering magazine that it would not work, as the required initial speed could not be attained by any practicable descent. His figures, which were reproduced in these columns, have been falsified by the logic of events. The same prediction of impossibility might plausibly be made with regard to "cycle-whirls," if they were not already in successful operation. These are cycle tracks of small diameter and of such great inclination that the riders are almost in a horizontal plane. The latest is thus described in *The Scientific American* (August 23):

"Encouraged by the success which attended the presentation of the first cycle whirl, in which cyclists competed with each other on a circular track small enough to be placed on an ordinary theater stage, it occurred to one of the leading exponents of bicycle racing that a cycle whirl constructed for motor-paced racing would be equally popular. Of course this involved a much higher rate of speed, greater strains on the structure, and a considerably greater risk. The circular track of the first cycle whirl had a pitch of somewhere in the neighborhood of 45 degrees; but with the higher speeds necessary with motor cycles it was necessary to raise the pitch from 45 degrees to 60 degrees, and the new track, which looks for all the world, as will be noticed from the engraving, like a circular fence, was built with the slats inclined only 30 degrees from the vertical.

"In determining the proper pitch of one of these whirls, the elements to be taken into account are the speed, the curvature, and the resulting centrifugal force. When the motors with the racing contestants are speeding at a rate of from twenty to thirty miles an hour around a track, the centrifugal force tending to throw the weight to the outside of the circle has to be counteracted by inclining the rider and his wheel at such an angle to the inside of the circle that the pull of gravity downward shall, as closely as possible, equilibriate the pull of centrifugal force to the outside of the circle. The resultant of the equilibrium will be a force acting normally to the surface of the track. Theoretically it would be possible to run a wheel at seventy-five or a hundred miles an hour around a track of the size shown in our illustration. Of course, the track in this case would have to be almost perpendicular, and the wheels would have to be built up of exceptional strength; for it will be readily understood that the resultant of gravity and centrifugal force acting normally to the track through the wheels would exert a pressure on the track much greater than that which is due to the weight of the rider and his wheel when he is traveling on level ground. In the so-called race which is herewith illustrated, the woman rider invariably won the event. All that she had to do in passing her opponent was to run down to the lower edge of the track, where, of course, she was covering much less distance in each lap than her opponent who was riding on a circle of larger diameter. Great care had to be taken in the selection of the material and in the construction of the track. It was strongly braced with iron and securely bolted at every intersection of the slats with the circular frame. Judging from the speed that was accomplished, the track must have presented less friction than one would suspect. The effect produced when the four riders were moving at full speed was most interesting. They appeared at times to be standing out almost horizontally from the slats; and the whole exhibition was an excellent object-lesson in practical mechanics."

BEE-STINGS FOR RHEUMATISM.

THE "bee-sting cure" for rheumatism, which makes its periodical appearance in the daily press, is now being widely exploited again, and items reporting wonderful cures are not thought unworthy of serious discussion by editorial writers.



MOTOR-PACED RACE ON A CYCLE WHIRL.
Inclination of track only 30 degrees from the vertical.
Courtesy of *The Scientific American.*

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That the "cure" may be overdone seems probable. The Chicago *Tribune* (August 9) contains the following instructive tale:

"The cure of rheumatism by bee-stings, an old and, as it was supposed, exploded remedy, is being exploited again in some parts of the East. It should be used with great care and discrimination. The Philadelphia *Ledger* relates that one William Snively, an old farmer of Shady Grove, Pa., who had lost the use of his arms by rheumatism, was stung by bees and ran from them so fast that he discovered he had left his rheumatism behind. Thereupon he made much boast of the bee-cure, hearing which one Carl Aprogle, also a rheumatic victim, decided to try it. So convinced was he of its efficacy that he invited his neighbors to witness the cure. He made the experiment clad only in a long, thin robe, hobbled up to the hives on his crutches, and upset two of them. Instantly the bees began to apply the remedy with all the industry characteristic of the insect, and probably would have improved a whole shining hour had it not been that Aprogle yelled most lustily for help. As he was unable to run away some of his neighbors came to his relief by lassoing him and dragging him away from the infuriated bees. The unfortunate man has such a beautiful case of bee-stings that it may be some time before he knows whether he has been cured of rheumatism. It may turn out that what is one man's cure is another man's poison."

The medical press has nothing to say regarding the bee-cure, but Dr. Louis B. Couch, of Nyack, N. Y., writes to the New York *Sun* (August 3) to remind its readers that formic acid, which is the basis of bee virus, is a well-known therapeutic agent. He says:

"It may interest your readers to know that the poison of the honey-bee as a cure for rheumatism has long been known to the medical profession as well as to the general public. Homeopaths have been familiar with its therapeutic value for many decades, and it is in daily use with them.

"Analysis shows that the principal ingredient of honey-bee virus is formic acid, which is obtained also from the glands of stinging nettles as well as from some kinds of caterpillars, old oil of turpentine, etc. To this formic acid, in all probability, the therapeutic value of the honey-bee is mainly, if not entirely, due. It offers to physicians, therefore, a rich field for original investigation as a therapeutic remedy for rheumatism.

"I am working on that line myself. I warn those Long Island farmers, however, against letting too many bees sting them within any limited space, as the swelling, hardness, and inflammation which result would be apt to choke off the circulation from pressure on the blood-vessels, and sloughing of the tissues might result."

Electricity and the Naval Maneuvers.—The first chapter of the naval maneuvers, off the coast of New England, showed, says *The Western Electrician* (August 30), "the value of ordinary electrical communication in coast defense (altho the use of the telephone, for some unexplained reason, is said to have been something of a disappointment), and also demonstrated anew the usefulness of the electric searchlight, both on shipboard and on shore. But, if Admiral Higginson, of the victorious defensive squadron, is correctly reported, the one great lesson of the search problem which was worked to a finish in the New England maneuvers is the absolute need of wireless-telegraph service on the ships of the United States navy. 'Its value to me during the four days would have been incalculable,' said the admiral. 'I could have spoken my ships at sea, day or night, at any moment, by wireless telegraph, whereas, while all were in touch with me, they have been far beyond signaling distance, and, as it were, beyond my reach. While I have seen much during the last four days of value to me and to the navy, this one need of wireless telegraph stands out so conspicuous in my mind as being the lesson of the last four days that it is all-absorbing in its importance to my mind.' This may be regarded as expert testimony, altho, in conditions approaching a war footing, the wireless outfits might not have worked as well as the admiral anticipates. However, it is clear that space-telegraph sets must now be considered an essential part of all up-to-date war-ships. Another possibility—and a very interesting one—of the use of space telegraphy in naval warfare is in communicating with submarine boats. As is well known, the submarines are 'blind' below the surface of the water, and this fact constitutes the greatest drawback to their usefulness. If, when submerged, messages can be transmitted to this new type of torpedo-boat from vessels on the surface or from shore stations, the value of the submergible boats will be greatly increased. Theoretically it would seem that this accomplishment should be possible, yet only actual experiment can determine whether a practicable method of communication can be developed. It is said that French naval officers have already had some success in transmitting wireless messages to the submarine *Triton*, and it is also intimated that the torpedo-boat experts of the British navy are at work on the problem. In the mean time, one wonders if it would not be possible to turn to some use the submarine-signaling experiments of the late Elisha Gray and Arthur J. Mundy as the basis of a system of acoustic communication with the submarine boats through the water."

Observations on Comets' Tails.—"The shape, extent, and precise form and position of the comet's tail," says *Knowledge*, "are better observed by the naked eye than with the telescope; since the eye can embrace a far wider field, and is the fitter instrument for dealing with great extensions of faint light. To map out, night by night, the precise position of the tail or tails with reference to the neighboring stars, to trace its limit and to determine its exact form, are by no means unimportant tasks. It was very early noticed that the tails of comets are in general directed away from the sun, and the instance of certain comets, which passed at perihelion very close to the solar surface, was sufficient to prove that we must not regard a comet's tail as forming a body coherent with the head. Thus the great comet of 1843 swept around some 180° of longitude at perihelion in something like eighteen hours of time. The tail which had been seen before perihelion, pointing away from the sun in one direction, could not possibly have been composed of the same material as made up the tail, lying in the opposite direction after perihelion. But if it were supposed that the sun were capable of exercising a repulsive force upon some portion of the substance of the comet, driving it off in a continuous stream, then the general behavior of cometary tails would be accounted for. The tail, seen at any particular time, would be the summation of particles which had left the comet at different successive instants, just as the trail of smoke from the funnel of a locomotive, as seen at any particular moment, is composed of particles that came off from it at successive instants, and is not a body coherent with the engine. . . . Professor Brédikhine found that several of the great comets of the past century were distinguished by the possession of long straight tails which must have been composed of particles moving under an influence some twelve or fourteen times that of gravity."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

THE relative cost of slow and fast trains, according to recent investigations, seems, says *Railway and Locomotive Engineering*, to be properly much more an operating question than one affecting the design of equipment. "In a recent test made on the Central Railroad of New Jersey a train of eight empty passenger-coaches and a dynamometer, weighing altogether 309 tons, was hauled from Jersey City to Somerville and return twice by the same engine on the same day." The idea was to run one round trip at between sixty and seventy miles per hour, and the other at not more than thirty miles per hour, and analyze the results. Unfortunately the "slow" train had to be run too fast to give satisfactory results.

HUMAN ODORS.—Charles Féré calls attention, in the *Revue de Médecine*, to the fact that the skin possesses a certain odor which varies according to the individual, the age, and the race. Says *The Medical Century*, August 1, in an abstract of Féré's paper: "The nervous system seems to exert much influence over the odor of the cutaneous secretions. Hammond cites the case of a woman who always gave out an odor of pineapple when she was in a temper, and another who smelt of violets when suffering from an hysterical attack. The special point to which the writer desires to call attention is that certain odors are inherited, or may even extend to side branches of the same family. Dogs are always able to recognize this odor even when it is so subtle as to escape the observation of man. The author cites interesting cases of emotions produced by odors reminiscent of certain events, and a case of total disappearance of all cutaneous odor with every beginning of pregnancy. In relation to the latter occurrence, he states that Morren found that aromatic orchids lost their perfume a half-hour after the artificial application of pollen, while non-fertilized flowers retain their perfume for a much longer time."

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

OUTLOOK FOR MISSIONARY WORK IN AFRICA.

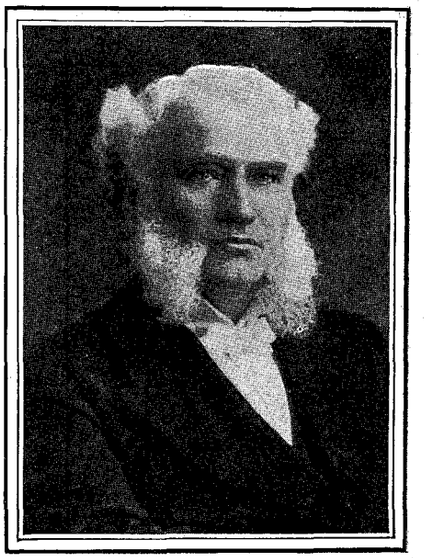
JOSEPH CRANE HARTZELL, the missionary bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Africa, has returned to this country after an absence of two years, during which he traveled many thousands of miles around and through the "Dark Continent." In a statement prepared for the New York *Christian Advocate,* the bishop gives some interesting facts in relation to the present status of missionary work in Africa and the prospects for the future. He declares:

"I have made six episcopal tours in Africa, the last being the most extensive and thorough. They have enabled me to complete the organization of the work into three conferences, two on the West and one on the East coast; fix upon centers for main stations; adjust working relations with the several governments under whose flags we operate; learn something of the native Africans, and the best methods for mission movements among them; open work among white populations in Rhodesia and elsewhere, largely on self-supporting plans, and thus make American Methodism a permanent and influential factor among the European and American white people of the continent; and to have personal knowledge of every part of the field and of the workers. . . . . .

"Five years ago we had one missionary and one native mission-station, with six members, at Inhambane, East Africa. Now we have a conference of nineteen members and workers and over 300 communicants, and property worth $100,000, not counting over 13,000 acres of land; our native church and school work grows rapidly; our printing-press is busy; our industrial farm and experiment station at Old Umtali are highly commended for their practical efficiency. At New Umtali, besides the success with natives, the work among the Europeans and African white people is remarkably successful. We are building a $10,000 church on lots worth $6,000 which were donated to us; and the Umtali Academy has just closed a most successful year. . . . My own expectations have been more than realized in East Africa. Further offers for large cooperation are made. For every dollar of special gifts beyond the missionary appropriations received in America I can raise one or more elsewhere. Besides developing the centers now occupied and making them efficient in surrounding regions my plan is to secure concessions of land for other large centers northward and eastward, for those who come after me to occupy and develop. Now is the golden moment in South and East Africa to build well on foundations we have, and preempt and plan for the future."

Three mission presses have been established, the most important at Monrovia, Liberia, where *The New Africa* is printed. There are also publishing equipments at Inhambane, on the East Coast, and in Angola. Regarding the newly undertaken mission propaganda in Angola, Bishop Hartzell says:

"The second new mission conference was organized May 31–June 4 last, with fifteen from America and several native workers. The outlook for large growth was never so encouraging. I secured another splendid and greatly needed property in Saint Paul de Loanda, on the coast, a city of 5,000 white Portuguese and 35,000 natives. It is the oldest city on the West coast of Africa. . . . We have four other central stations, extending 300 miles into the interior. Two native industrial schools support themselves and help erect our buildings. We have a territory of 300,000 square miles, nine degrees south of the equator. It is simply a question of money. Workers are offering. The stations are well located, the people all about are calling for schools and teachers, and will themselves build houses for schools, churches, and workers."

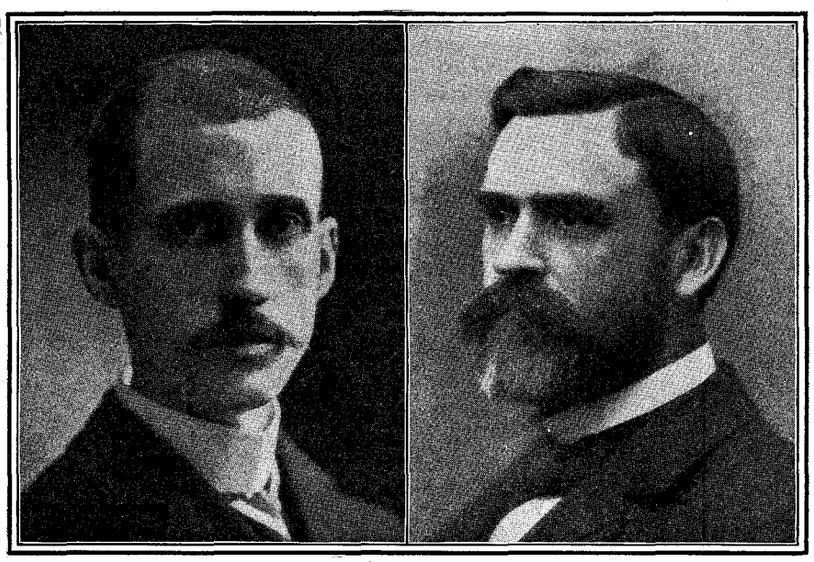


BISHOP J. C. HARTZELL.

Bishop Hartzell is thoroughly optimistic in his view of the future for Christian missions in Africa, and he believes that great results may be anticipated in the near future. We quote again:

"Ignorance as to the continent and its peoples; prejudice against the negro; the fifty years of experience in Liberia by which our oldest foreign mission had come to be regarded as a forlorn hope by most of the bishops and other leaders and the masses of our people; the Civil War and problems relating to the freedom which shut Africa and its millions out of American thought for a generation; the success of missions in other foreign fields, and their growing needs which success brings; the vast and important claims in the home fields, and the comparative failure of the large and heroic plans of that apostolic evangel, William Taylor, have all combined to discount Africa and its black races as a mission-field in the thought and practical plans of the church.

"But all this is rapidly changing. The watchword 'Africa is waiting' has largely lost its significance. The whole continent is astir. With the coming of peace in South Africa and the increase of white population the growth of cities and wealth will be great, and the native population will increase more rapidly than ever. The 8,000 miles of railroads in South Africa, along the Nile, and stretching into the interior from several points on both coasts, will in a few years meet and form a continental system of vast proportions. Schools for the study of tropical diseases in England and on the Continent are doing much to reduce the dangers



FREDERIC C. MOREHOUSE, Editor of *The Living Church.*

SILAS McBEE, Editor of *The Churchman.*

EDITORS OF RELIGIOUS PERIODICALS.—XII.

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from malarial poisons, while all the great missionary societies operating in Africa have appeals for enlargement everywhere. Africa has tried 'waiting,' and is now calling to the civilized world for everything that makes for permanent and good government and for godly and happy lives. With my limited knowledge of the continent as a whole I could locate 100 new central mission-stations, and not one be within 200 miles of any other. . . . . .

"If I could have $100,000 a year for the next ten years for missionary work in Africa the results would, I am sure, be a surprise to the church, a joy to angels."

HOW TO INCREASE THE EFFICIENCY OF THE CLERGY.

"WHAT a glorious future there would be for the church if it were not for the clergy!" This exclamation, which is quoted by the New York *Churchman* (August 16), is declared by that paper to be the utterance neither of complaining layman nor a disappointed clergyman, but of a "wise bishop who, in a humorous spirit, expressed to another bishop the dependence of the church upon her spiritual leaders." *The Churchman* proceeds to comment on what it styles the inefficiency of the clergy, and to suggest remedies for the defects in the present system of admitting candidates to the ministry. We quote as follows:

"It is almost axiomatic, whether in commerce, in the army or the navy, or in scientific pursuits, that the test of entrance into official life should be more and more severe, and that that test should follow a man through his whole official career, so that it will be difficult for one to win leadership and difficult to retain it because there will be a growing tendency to make the removal of an inefficient or unworthy officer easy. In other words, a positive test is to be applied for entrance, and positive merit is a condition of continuance in office. A positive bar to the development of the most efficient ministry is found in the fact that here the opposite principle is made to apply. It is easy to gain admission to holy orders; it is next to impossible to remove a man from the ministry except for some open and flagrant misconduct. The standard of entrance and the standard of dismissal are negative, and not positive. Not whether a man is primarily fitted for the high service that he is to render or whether he has maintained that standard, but rather whether there is any reason why he should not be allowed to enter or why he should be permitted to remain."

The conditions of entrance into the ministry, maintains *The Churchman*, demand radical change, and the necessity of maintaining not merely a barely reputable standard, but a standard of positive efficiency, must be insisted upon. It continues:

"We have more than once called attention to the fact that if a young man claims an inward call, the clergy and laity bow before that subjective impression as if it were infallible, and give their influence and their aid financially and otherwise to render his acceptance by the bishop sure. It would be better to follow the example of a priest of our acquaintance. In a sermon he had presented with such power the claims of the ministry that a young man was unable to resist the appeal. The preacher, however, knew that he was wholly unequal to the work of the ministry. The youth declared that he was 'called.' The priest said to him, 'How do you know that you are called?' He said, 'I know as St. Paul knew when he was called.' Then said the priest, 'If you will give me any one of the signs that St. Paul gave as evidence of his call, I will be glad to present you to the bishop, but not otherwise.'

"When such a stand as this is taken, when the church returns to the practise of the apostles and puts first *her* call and second the subjective response of the individual, then a true test will be established, and mistaken vocations will no longer be a bar to the glorious future of the church."

The Living Church (Milwaukee, August 16) suggests that clerical efficiency would be considerably increased if more liberal salaries were paid. It says:

"It is generally conceded that, altho in commencing a young man receives a higher salary in the ministry than in any other profession, the man of experience and ability does not receive anywhere near as much as the same ability and experience would have received in some other professions. Either, then, the ministry is filled with men of very moderate ability and always has been so filled, or else there has been the smaller proportional salary; for no man seems able to accumulate money as a clergyman, certainly not in any such proportion as the fairly successful lawyer or physician. But the small salary which the clergyman receives is perfectly well understood by him, and it is not expected that he shall have more than a fair competency. . . . He is willing to face many hardships of a financial nature for the sake of doing the work which he has chosen. There is in it a satisfaction which is part of the reward.

"But this willingness, which is more frequent than is often supposed, should not be the opportunity for parsimony to impose upon the 'minister.' The whole question of clerical salaries is more involved than the determination of their amount and what a man needs for his support."

CANON CHEYNE AND THE "MADNESS OF RADICAL CRITICISM."

THE publication of the new volume of the "Encyclopedia Biblica," under the editorship of Prof. T. K. Cheyne, canon of Rochester and Oriel professor of Scripture in Oxford University, has awakened a controversy of widest interest to all who are keeping in touch with the problems of the "higher criticism." The charge is brought against Canon Cheyne that (to quote the words of the Toronto *Presbyterian*) he "continues to act as a professor and clergyman of the Church of England while fathering views which are regarded by many as not only out of harmony with, but quite antagonistic to, the Christian faith." The London *Pilot*, an influential weekly with Anglican sympathies, declares:

"The writers of this encyclopedia deny, in plain terms, the divinity of our Lord. 'From some source or other (!) we must believe Jesus to have derived alike that holy severity and that triumphant joyousness of a deep faith in God which, in the end, made him great.' So writes Professor Schmiedel, who informed us in Vol. I. that 'in the person of Jesus we have to do with a completely human being. The divine is to be sought in him only in the form in which it is capable of being found in a man.' It is interesting and somewhat reassuring to find that the same critic asserts that 'Baptism and the repetition of the Last Supper were no ordinances of Jesus,' and that 'it would be a great mistake to suppose that Jesus himself founded a new religious community.' We have no hesitation in saying that a scholar who can write in this way puts himself out of court as a dispassionate judge of evidence; and we are therefore the less disturbed when we read his confident negations of Christian belief as to the divine Person of our Lord. . . . . .

"It is time to speak plainly about this matter. The truth is that Professor Cheyne is using his position to popularize and promulgate non-Christian beliefs. Freedom of thought and speech are permitted in the Church of England—and we thank God for it—to a degree unheard of in any other Christian community. But there are limits to such freedom—limits which men can not be permitted to exceed without serious disaster. No candid person desires to suppress free discussion, even of the subjects most dear to the heart of Christendom. But plain men, who themselves believe that our Lord was more than an ordinary human being of exceptional talents and gifts, will not tolerate the endowments of the church being used to propagate teaching which cuts at the root of the Christian faith. Dr. Cheyne's position would be quite defensible if he were a 'free lance,' and if he had not voluntarily undertaken obligations, both as a priest and a professor, to serve the Church of England. But when a man finds that his intellectual convictions no longer harmonize with the doctrines which he is paid to teach, it is high time for him to consider whether he should continue to hold the positions of dignity to which he has been appointed by the authorities of the university and of the church."

The London *Church Times* gives these sentiments its ap-

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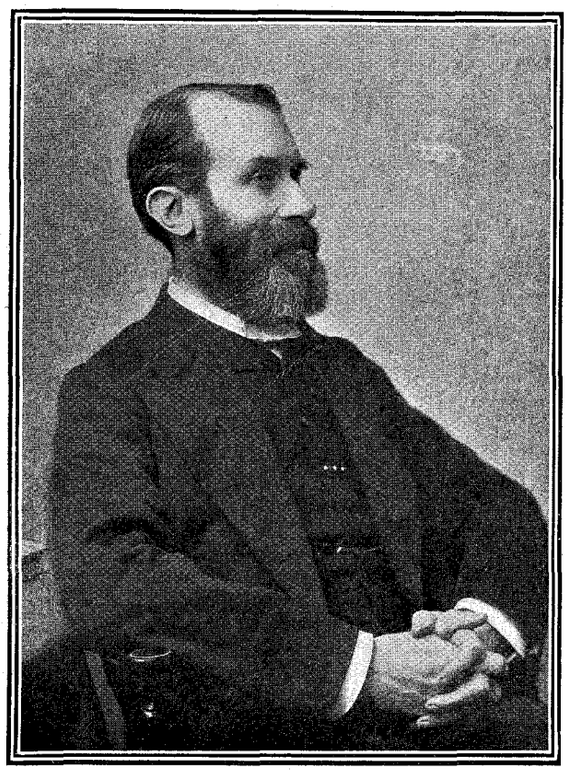
proval, and adds, with some bitterness, that tho Canon Cheyne appears to attach no weight to the protests of Christian moralists, he will "find the opinion of plain men upon such a position as he holds set forth with a wholesome plainness of speech by an agnostic in Mr. John Morley's essay on 'Compromise.'"

The Chicago *Biblical World*, a monthly journal published by the University of Chicago, is not less severe in its comment. In a leading article on "The Madness of Radical Criticism in its Latest Phase," it refers to Professor Van Manen's article on "Paul" in the new volume as follows:

" It is undoubtedly true that the religious value of the Bible as a whole does not depend exclusively upon its historical ele-



PROF. T. K. CHEYNE.

ments, for religious impressions and inspirations may be taught by noble myths and sagas, even after they are recognized as mere pedagogical forms for the inculcation and illustration of truths. It is also true that such literary elements may be discovered in certain of the stories of the Old-Testament heroes. All this, and even more, may be admitted; but common sense, as well as historical instinct, rebels when we are asked to believe that Christianity would have come into being if its historical basis consisted of a shadowy Jesus known to us only through a few self-depreciatory sentences; a semi-mythical tent-maker, 'probably a Jew by birth,' who made one journey of which there is little or no record, who had never dreamed of 'Paulinism,' and who is to be known best in a writing which is no longer extant; and a collection of pseudepigraphic letters written by a school who chose to bear the name of this 'Paul,' who zealously defended the apostolic authority of a man of whom they knew all but nothing, who created historical situations suitable to justify them in attributing to him doctrines of which he had no suspicion, and the need of which was not felt in their own day. Such a wholesale *auto-da-fé* of historical elements is at the expense of all historical method, of all sane criticism, and of all Christian history."

In spite of the hostile attitude of the church papers, no efforts have as yet been made to oust Professor Cheyne from the positions he holds; and the Boston *Transcript* ventures the opinion that no such efforts will be made. At the same time, adds *The Transcript*, "the last has not been heard of this case." The same paper continues:

"It raises the whole problem of casuistry involved in creed subscription and ordination vows. Certainly nothing but a profound sense of duty and honor should govern a man whose position as professor and as editor gives him opportunity for so far-reaching influence as Professor Cheyne enjoys.

"The High-Church party is by no means a unit in matters of Biblical scholarship, whatever may be its coherence on matters of ritual. Bishop (formerly Canon) Gore and the group of Oxford tutors who have recently issued a bold and suggestive collection of essays, entitled 'Contentio Veritatis,' will scarcely be in a position to assail Professor Cheyne or to deny him substantial support should he need to rally his friends."

In the ultra-radical religious papers, Canon Cheyne's views win expressions of warm commendation. The London *Literary Guide and Rationalist Review* observes: "Perhaps it is inevitable, in the evolution of human thought, that there should be rationalists both within and without the church. At any rate, we have no quarrel with Canon Cheyne. We can only express our admiration for his great ability, for the depth and extent of his scholarship, and for the quiet, unflinching courage with which he assails some of the most sacred points of the ancient Christian creed."

ORIGIN OF THE DOCTRINE OF "APOSTOLIC SUCCESSION."

WHEN was the theory of "Apostolic Succession" first recognized as a part of church doctrine? Under what circumstances arose the thought that episcopacy is of divine appointment; that only he is a true bishop who stands in the direct line of apostolic succession; that episcopal ordination is necessary to the constitution of the clergy; and that the sacraments can be validly performed only by one episcopally ordained? Prof. A. C. McGiffert, of the Union Theological Seminary, New York, who devotes himself to a consideration of these questions in *The American Journal of Theology* (July), states at the outset his belief that the idea of apostolic succession had no place whatever in the minds of Paul and the apostles. "We have no warrant in any of our sources," he says, "for the assumption that the church, in the thought of any of the apostles, existed before its members or independently of them; that it was an institution in and of itself and separate from them; that it had grace which it could bestow upon them by virtue of its special relation to Christ. . . . Whatever authority and leadership any believer might possess in virtue of his spiritual gift was a purely spiritual authority and leadership." He continues:

"Apostles were traveling missionaries or evangelists who went about from place to place proclaiming the Gospel and spreading the kingdom of Christ. There were many of them in the early church, and only gradually did the name take on the exclusive meaning which it now has—only gradually was it confined to the twelve and Paul as distinguished from other missionaries and messengers of Christ. There is no sign that the apostles, whether the twelve or others, held any official position in the church; that they had an ecclesiastical office which gave them an inherent right to rule over their brethren. When Christ chose the twelve he sent them out to be missionaries and preachers of the kingdom of God (Matt. x. 5 *et seq.*), and the same is true of the seventy (Luke x. 1 *et seq.*), who were apostles as really as the twelve. Nothing was said about holding office, about ruling or governing the church, or about exercising any kind of authority over those to whom they were sent."

It is plain, then, that the apostles and early teachers claimed no official authority over the church. But at an early day we find regular officers of one kind or another appointed in the various local churches; and in the second century the three distinct offices of bishop, presbyter, and deacon are testified to, at least in Asia Minor. Their chief functions were (1) the administration of charities; (2) the conduct of religious services and of the Lord's Supper; and (3) the exercise of ecclesiastical discipline. Professor McGiffert writes further:

"As time passed and the original dependence upon the Spirit

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grew less marked, and the need of external guarantees of law and order was more and more recognized, the conviction grew upon the church that . . . the regularly appointed officers of the church must retain permanent and absolute control of its activities. This principle was first voiced, so far as we know, by Clement of Rome in his epistle to the Corinthians. The epistle was called forth by the existence of serious trouble in the Corinthian Church, the cause of which we do not certainly know, but which may well have been due to a conflict between those who held that, when men possessed of special inspiration were present—men recognized as Christian prophets—they should take precedence even of the regular officers of the church, and should be given charge of the services and of the various religious activities connected therewith; and those, on the other hand, who maintained that the duly appointed officers should continue always in full control. The former position was in accord with the primitive principle and practise, and seems to have been shared by the majority of the Corinthian Church. The result, at any rate, was that some of the officers—perhaps those who stood for their own official rights over against the rights of prophets and other inspired men—were deposed from office. It was apparently under these circumstances that Clement's epistle was written in the name of the Church of Rome."

The new theory of apostolic authority thus first stated was fully developed by the middle of the third century, when it found clear and complete expression in the writings of Bishop Cyprian, of Carthage; and soon thereafter it became the common possession of the church at large. Professor McGiffert concludes:

"It is this theory which has been handed down through the centuries as the Catholic theory of the church and the ministry. Rejected by the Protestant reformers of the sixteenth century, including the leaders of the ecclesiastical revolution in England, it was maintained by the Roman Catholics and given clear statement at the council of Trent; and it found its way into the Church of England toward the end of the sixteenth century, became widespread there in the seventeenth, and has ever since been upheld by a large party within that communion; but it has never found a place in the official standards of the church and has never secured universal acceptance. A man may be in good standing in the Episcopal Church, either in this country or England, whether he accepts or rejects it. As between the view of broad-church Episcopalians and the view of non-episcopal communions, there is no vital difference. Both stand on the platform of primitive Christianity in refusing to claim exclusive divine right for the form of government to which they are attached, and exclusive validity for their own church and ministry. But high-churchism departs entirely from the primitive position. For in the primitive period, as has been seen, the church of Christ was not regarded as an institution possessed of divine grace independently of its members, and so conferring upon them something which they could not gain directly from the Spirit; no special priest class existed endowed with sacerdotal powers not shared by Christians in general; and ordination, so far as it was employed at all, imparted no special grace, and was not in the least requisite to the valid administration of the rites later known as sacraments."

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

THE editor of the Assumption, Ill., *Independent* is threatened with prosecution for publishing improper literature because he has undertaken to print the entire Bible as a serial in his newspaper.

ON the occasion of Governor Taft's visit to Rome, President Roosevelt presented the Pope with an autograph edition of his literary works. The Pope has reciprocated by sending to the President, through Bishop O'Gorman, one of the members of the Taft commission, a beautiful mosaic, portraying Leo XIII. seated on a bench in the Vatican gardens. The gift is a copy of a Corridi painting, and is from the Vatican studios.

THE REV THOMAS GALLAUDET, who died recently in New York, gave his life to religious work among the deaf-mutes. In this he followed in the footsteps of his father, who was the founder of the first permanent school in America for the deaf and dumb. Dr Gallaudet established St. Anne's Church for deaf-mutes in New York City as far back as 1851, and constantly traveled from place to place preaching his silent sermons. "There are few cases in history," declares the New York *Outlook*, "of finer work done for humanity by father and son than that presented by the two men who have made their name a synonym for the loftiest charity."

FOREIGN TOPICS.

ENGLISH TRIBUTES TO OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

THE public school system of the United States is now the subject of glowing tributes abroad, principally as the result of investigations conducted in behalf of the board of education in London by Sir Joshua Fitch and Mr. M. E. Sadler, leading lights of education in England. The moral and educational value of American public schools is pronounced incalculable. The attachment of the whole people to them is attributed partly to their high level of intelligence and partly to their perception that the public schools constitute a bulwark against plutocracy and all subversion of the spirit of American institutions. *The Daily News* (London) says:

"When Mr. Carnegie granted free university education to Scotland the professors in their armchairs raised a chorus of grumbling. How frequently we hear the phrase that So-and-so has had the advantage of a public-school education. This means that a hundred other children have been placed by the community at a disadvantage. In the United States it is impossible to secure any such unfair start in life. The fashionable private schools are, if anything, rather less efficient than the public schools; and for a rich man to withdraw his child from the general race for knowledge is regarded as a confession that the child is deficient in mental attainments. America's discourtesy to people who fail is to some extent justified, because she is able to boast that everybody has had a chance. The ratepayer, so far from stinting expenditure upon schools, regards the levy as an indispensable insurance against plutocratic domination. There are innumerable families in which humble parents stake every dollar they possess upon the intellects of their children, who consequently, whatever be their station in life, exhibit a courtesy and refinement at least as worthy of admiration as any we find at Ascot or Eton. At Brooklyn 'home manners, table manners, school manners, street manners, manners in public assemblies and in public conveyances' are regularly taught."

It would be an immense gain to England, in the opinion of this authority, if the American public-school system could be transplanted to Great Britain:

"Eton and Harrow and Uppingham have deliberately eliminated the plebeian element, with the result that the governing classes are drawn from too limited a field. . . . Neither in the schools for the rich nor in the schools for the poor can there be in this country any sincere 'instruction in the duties of citizenship,' which is so important a feature of the American curriculum. For while, formally, we admit the rights of man, practically we preserve in our midst the fabric of medieval feudalism."

The grand source of the "enthusiasm" over the American public schools is the fact that they are near to the people and under their control, according to the London *Times*. "The development," it says, "of education under the conditions of this free and vigorous life among our own kindred must have lessons for us":

"There is an essential unity of belief in democratic education, of desire to make it generally accessible, and of determination to keep up its quality. Hence, says Sir Joshua Fitch, 'America may be regarded as a laboratory in which educational experiments are being tried on a great scale, under conditions exceptionally favorable to the encouragement of inventiveness and fresh enthusiasm, and to the discovery of new methods and new truths.' The first grand condition which makes all this life and movement possible is popular enthusiasm, the belief of the democracy in its schools and of the schools in the democracy. In that lies a driving power which is as yet wanting in England."

Sir Joshua Fitch also notes that "the exclusion of sectarian and clerical influence from the common school appears in many places to have had the incidental effect of quickening the zeal of the churches, making them more sensible of their responsibility."

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EUROPE'S AGITATION OVER PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S SPEECHES.

EXTRAORDINARY as is the attention with which President Roosevelt's speech-making tour has been followed in the United States, the notice taken of it in Europe is more extraordinary still. It is not going too far to say that the President of the United States has thrown the German Emperor completely into the shade as a world personality, a circumstance which is fully appreciated abroad. The advantages are admittedly on the side of Mr. Roosevelt. He rules a greater nation than does William II. He stands for ideas totally at variance with those represented by the Hohenzollern. In addressing his countrymen, Mr. Roosevelt speaks to those to whom he is responsible and fulfils a constitutional function. William II. addresses subjects whose right to hold him to account he denies. Mr. Roosevelt professes to get his authority from the people of the United States, and William II. professes to get his from the Ruler of the universe. To what extent these factors—supplemented by the personal equation—affect the seriousness with which the two men are respectively taken is a matter of opinion, but there is no doubt that the eclipse of William is for the time being complete. Europe is ringing with Roosevelt, the trusts and the Monroe Doctrine affording texts. This is how the situation impresses *The Westminster Gazette* (London):

PROFESSOR ROOSEVELT (in his great Trust Act): "Ladies and gentlemen, in order to domonstrate the possibility of controlling these powerful creatures, not all of them equally tractable, I will now descend into their midst." [Proceeds to get out of his depth.]

—*Punch* (London).

"President Roosevelt's campaign clearly bids fair to be one of the most courageous political adventures of our time. To understand its bearings we must consider the circumstances which have brought Mr. Roosevelt to his present position. He was made Vice-President in 1900, when McKinley became President, with the scarcely concealed intention of blocking his way to the Presidency. . . . But the assassination of Mr. McKinley brought confusion to this plan and raised to the Presidency the very man whom the managers of the Republican Party did not desire to see President, and whose ambitions in that direction were supposed to have been effectively blocked. Since he is President his party have had to make the best of him, albeit with many misgivings as to the effect which his independent ways and uncontrollable conscience might have upon the party machine. But it has been an open secret that certain of the most powerful members of the party did not intend him to have the nomination for a second term of office if they could possibly prevent it. There are other and senior men in waiting who, if Mr. McKinley had survived, would have had the prior claim, and who are not all inclined to step aside because their junior, whom they thought to have been shelved, has by a stroke of fate been temporarily promoted to the White House."

Our acute contemporary next remarks that Mr. Roosevelt "is a man of immense vigor who believes as fervently in his own mission as the German Emperor believes in his":

"And in taking the field against the trusts, he is practically appealing to the mass of the American people against the managers of his own party who wish to dispose of the Presidency in their own way at the 1904 election."

As to whether Mr. Roosevelt will overcome the trusts, the London newspaper hesitates in advancing an opinion. "But it is impossible, meanwhile," it says, "not to admire his courage," and Europe, generally, is of the same mind. It is when they come to Mr. Roosevelt's utterances on the Monroe Doctrine that the foreign papers are at loggerheads. German organs are quite convinced that Mr. Roosevelt is warning Great Britain out of Canada and the West Indies. English journals say the Roosevelt speeches are polite notices to Germany to keep the mailed fist away from this hemisphere. Thus the London *Times*:

"Mr. Roosevelt is not more inclined than his predecessors in office to strain the Monroe Doctrine so as to contest in any way the right of this country, or of any other country, to the possession of portions of the American continent that have belonged to the British empire or to other nations. This was the original meaning and purpose of the Monroe Doctrine, which, according to high authorities in the United States, among them Charles Sumner, had its birth in the policy of Canning, who boasted, when he threw the influence of Great Britain into the same scale as that of the United States in favor of the Spanish colonies struggling for their independence, that he had 'called the new world into existence to redress the balance of the old.' It was never intended then, nor is it intended now, to give the Monroe Doctrine an exclusive character. It does not affect the title of any European Power to retain its dominions on the American continent, so long as the population do not, as in the case of Cuba, make an active and sustained protest against the rule of the mother country. In our own case, we are perfectly ready to acquiesce in the application of this principle."

This view is thoroughly representative of British opinion, altho there is a small element of opposition, voiced, as usual, by the anti-American *Saturday Review* (London), which says:

"The President of the United States, probably with real political sagacity, has lately been reaffirming the Monroe rule with a great emphasis. Doubtless it was necessary to invoke some idol of the American people to counterbalance the disturbing effect in party politics of the President's unkind remarks about trusts and trust magnates, who with their unlimited means have ever been such pillars of the Republican party. . . . The peculiar, and amusing, feature of the Monroe aspiration is the legal clothing the Americans love to throw around a mere dictate of human nature. They must call by the learned name of doctrine and rule what is simply policy. 'If any of you Europeans try to effect a political lodgment in our half, we will fight you.' There is the whole business: that is the beginning and end of the Monroe Doctrine. . . . The South Americans will not, if they are wise, resent the growth of German influence in the Southern continent. They will find it a most useful counter to North

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American expansion. Nor from the point of view of South Americans can there be danger from Germany parallel to the danger from the United States. Germany is far away; the States are on their heels. The Americans are acute enough to see what a serious obstacle to American ambition German influence in the South may be."

German utterances are extremely guarded, a fact which is traced to the muzzling of the official and semi-official press. The Vienna correspondent of the London *Times* has his suspicions aroused on one point, and gives them this utterance:

"The extraordinary attitude assumed by the leading organ of the German press in Austria toward President Roosevelt's statement on the Monroe Doctrine, which it represents as being directed chiefly against Great Britain, and equivalent to a declaration of war upon her, is highly characteristic in several respects. It has long been evident that the *mot d'ordre* given to the German press respecting the United States and Great Britain is to set those two Powers by the ears, and for that purpose to take every possible opportunity to represent them as irrevocably separated by conflicting and irreconcilable interests. It would appear that that idea has now found an echo in this country."

The echo to which the suspicious correspondent refers is to be found in a sensational editorial in the *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna), which declares that President Roosevelt's utterance on the Monroe Doctrine is directed primarily against England. Says the German organ in Austria:

"The thunder that the President of the Union rolled forth sounds like a far-echoing answer to the conference of colonial premiers that Chamberlain summoned to confirm England's standing as a great power. The farsighted Englishman wanted to strengthen the connection of the colonies with the motherland. He wished to place them under the obligation of rendering military aid in the event of war. England had hitherto been an independent political organism of which London was the heart. It was to be made the heart of an organized complex state. The centralizing efforts of the English Colonial Minister now confront the centralizing efforts of Roosevelt. Canada must draw nearer to England—that is Chamberlain's plan. Canada must become American—that is the retort of the American politician. In England this retort will make a deep impression. For in the United Kingdom it is known that the state had to do its utmost, that it had to exert its greatest strength to overcome the small South African republics. These enemies were so strong, they could offer such a long resistance because they were separated from their enemy, England, by the sea. Now a war over Canada is brought within the range of vision of the United Kingdom—a war with a new opponent from which it is likewise separated by the ocean—a war with a power which has grown to be prodigious and which therefore can not be compared in formidable quality with the Transvaal states. Roosevelt shakes his knuckled fist at England because she betrayed, in the war she had to wage in South Africa, her lack of military power to the world. It must now be clear to Chamberlain why the President of the Union wants the mighty navy he is always asking for."

The situation is all due to imperialism in the United States, says the anti-American and Conservative *Kreuz Zeitung* (Berlin). The imperialists in the United States see their chief obstacle in the German Emperor. "In the German Emperor the Republican imperialists dread an inconvenient competitor in their efforts to establish a North American world-empire." This imperialism in the United States, says the German organ, "grows with time into a menace to the peace of the world, not least because such imperialism lacks an emperor who feels responsible for all his acts before God and before men." The *Journal des Débats* (Paris) comments upon the futility of the dispute between Germany and Great Britain as to which of the two is aimed at in Mr. Roosevelt's Monroe Doctrine speeches. "European nations," it says, "would do well to apply to themselves collectively" the words of the President. "American imperialism, combined with the Monroe Doctrine, represents an element in world politics that no Power can afford to disregard."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

EVADING THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

A NEW method of dealing with the Monroe Doctrine has been hit upon by the German press, and it is proposed to apply it in the case of Venezuela. The plan is for Germany, in combination with France—which has its difficulty, too, with the South American "Power"—to assume control of Venezuelan finances along lines indicated, evidently, by the precedent of China. The United States is to be invited to join this "little combine," and the *Kölnische Zeitung*, which is advocating the

WITH IMPUNITY.

MRS. BRITANNIA (feebly protesting): "You're a very naughty boy. I've a good mind to give you a hard knock."

YOUNG ARGENTINE (with confidence, pointing to member of the Monroe Doctrine Police): "Gar on! The copper wouldn't let yer!"

—*Punch* (London).

idea, does not think it open to any valid objection. The *Deutsche Zeitung* thinks the plan a splendid one. It is even willing to bring Great Britain into it.

But newspapers outside of Germany are not so sure that the response of the United States to such a proposition would be of an encouraging nature from the German point of view. The *Indépendance Belge* (Brussels) says:

"It is to be noted first of all that the German newspapers do not speak of a direct intervention of Germany, and that they very cleverly seek to involve the United States in their plan. It was the great American republic, indeed, that lately opposed a German naval demonstration in Venezuelan waters, and, in virtue of the Monroe Doctrine, it will never indorse any action by a European power against an American state. In order to completely reassure the Washington Cabinet, the German newspapers now propose its participation in a common movement against Venezuela. The United States certainly asks nothing better than to intervene, since it desires above all things to exercise an influence over the nations of the two Americas; but we doubt if it will ever admit a European intervention, even in this form, or tolerate control by European Powers of the finances of an American state."— *Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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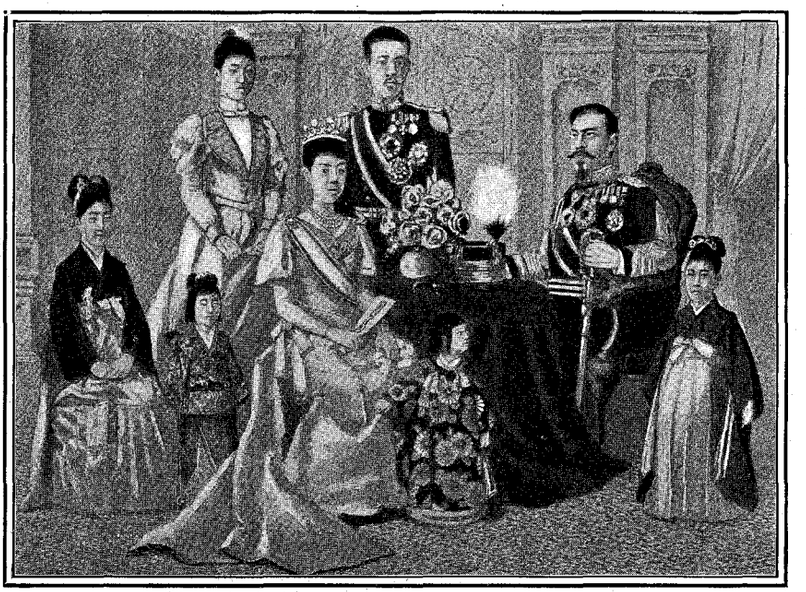
RESULT OF THE JAPANESE ELECTION.

THE result of the general election in Japan has been, on the whole, a victory for the Marquis Ito, which means that the building of a powerful navy will be continued. The Seiyu-Kai, or constitutional conservative party, will have something over 190 members in the new house, or more than a plurality, according to the *Kokumin Shimbun*, an accurate native paper, and the total number of deputies chosen was 382. The remaining members are distributed among the progressists, the imperialists, and the independents, with about a dozen members of the Sanshi Club, thus insuring representation in the cabinet to the following of Count Okuma. But in order to understand the real meaning of the election results, it is necessary to bear in mind certain constitutional limitations which are thus set forth by *The Quarterly Review* (London):

"The House of Commons consists of persons over thirty years of age, who have resided for one year in their district and have been tax-payers for three years. The electors must possess similar qualifications, with the exception that their age limit is twenty-five. In finance a large measure of control is reserved to the lower house, which has the power of passing or rejecting the budget; but it has no control over the expenses of the court or of the army and navy, or the salaries of civil officials; while, should it fail for any cause to pass the budget, the Government is always at liberty to fall back on that of the preceding year. Finally, the cabinet is responsible to the Emperor alone, and its continued existence is entirely independent of the parliament, notwithstanding the power of the purse held by the latter, this power being further limited by the right, reserved to the Government, to take, at any time of national urgency, such financial measures as may be deemed necessary."



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THE EMPEROR OF JAPAN AND HIS FAMILY.

(1) The Emperor Mutsu Hito, 121st Emperor of Japan. (2) The Empress Haruko, the third daughter of Ichijo Tadaka, a noble of the first rank. (3) The Crown Prince, Yoshi Hito, Haru no Miya, third son of the Emperor, by Madame Yanagiwara. (4) The Crown Princess, Sadako Kujo (daughter of Prince Michitaka), married the Crown Prince, May 10, 1900. (5) Musako, Tsune no Miya, the Emperor's sixth daughter by Madame Sono Yoshiko. (6) Fusako, Kane no Miya, the Emperor's seventh daughter by Madame Sono Yoshiko. (7) Nobuko. Fumi no Miya, the Emperor's eighth daughter by Madame Sono Yoshiko. (8) Akiko, Yasu no Miya, the Emperor's ninth daughter by Madame Sono Yoshiko.

As to the parties which figured in the elections recently held, our authority supplies some valuable information:

"At the present time there may be said to be four parties in the Japanese Parliament, but two of these—the Imperialists (avowed supporters of the cabinet) and the Independents (mainly representing the commercial classes)—are comparatively insignificant in numbers, so much so that the present Government is dependent on the good-will of the Constitutionalists. The other two, corresponding in general to our Conservatives and Liberals, are the Seiyu Kai (Constitutionalists) and the Shimpoto (Progressives; literally, 'walk forward party'). The acknowledged leader of the first, which at present possesses an overwhelming majority, is the Marquis Ito; of the second, Count Okuma. Count Okuma was one of the most distinguished statesmen who took a leading share both in the revolution itself and in the promotion of the subsequent reforms. He remained a cabinet minister until 1881, when he separated from the cabinet on the ground—not admitted by his colleagues—that the time had then already come for the establishment of a parliament in fulfilment of the Mikado's coronation oath. Eight years later he was again in office as Minister for Foreign Affairs; but, having narrowly escaped assassination, with the loss of a leg from the explosion of a bomb, he was forced to resign by the popular clamor which his policy in regard to the revision of the treaties produced. Since then, with the exception of a short interval during which he was at the head of the Government, he has remained in opposition, the head of the political party whose avowed object is to bring about party government; and his ambition is to be Prime Minister in a government brought into and maintained in office by a strong parliamentary party."

It is quite evident that the Emperor will continue to wield final power. As *The Quarterly Review* puts it:

"Whatever may be the warmth of antagonism prevailing between political parties in Japan, or whatever the opposition of the Government at any particular crisis, the authority of the Emperor remains as unquestioned, his commands as implicitly obeyed, as they were theoretically in ancient days. His wish has only to be expressed, and all opposition ceases; and the inherited reverence for his person, deeply implanted in the hearts of the people since the dawn of history, at once changes the most violent politician into a submissive worshiper of the divine right of kings, who can do no wrong. This wish is, however, only expressed as a last resort."

The Japanese displayed great aptitude for electioneering in the contest just ended, according to the Kobe *Chronicle*, a British paper published in Japan:

"In the vicinity of the polling-stations several houses were hired by the canvassers of each candidate, and used as committee-rooms. There the respective canvassers assembled, watching each voter arriving, and using every art in their endeavors to entice the voter to vote for their man.... A few days previous to the election, admission tickets to the polling-station were distributed by the authorities among the voters. The slips were numbered each according to the electoral list, and bore the name and address of the holder.... Voters going in went up the left hand staircase, and departed by the back staircase, the place being guarded by the police. Voters had first to show their admission tickets to the police at the entrance gate, where a *kozukai* received their hats, sticks, or umbrellas. Inside the polling-station the voter showed his ticket, which was checked with the electoral list, and then a voting ticket was handed to him, and again this was checked with the electoral list and numbered to show the order of arrival. Every time the ticket was checked the voter put his seal on the electoral list. Then a voting paper was handed him, and the voter went to the writing-stands, each of which was isolated by screens of calico. After putting down the name of his candidate, the voter would fold the paper up and go before the mayor and the witnesses, where the ballot-box was placed. Into the box was put the paper, and the voter then left the building."

The supremacy of Marquis Ito in Japanese politics is the striking outcome of the elections, according to *The Japan Weekly Mail* (Yokohama), a British organ.

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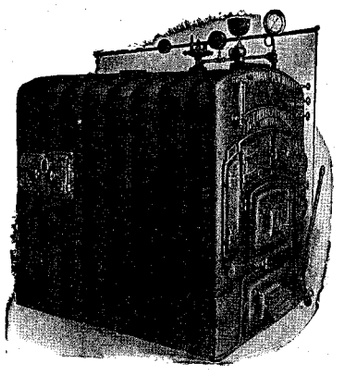

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BOOKS RECEIVED.

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"In Cupid's Court."—Franklin P. Adams. (William S. Lord.)

"Judith, Phœnix, and Other Anglo-Saxon Poems."—Translated by J. Lesslie Hall. (Silver, Burdett & Co., $0.75.)

"Italian Life in Town and Country."—Luigi Villari. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, $1.20 net.)

"The Shakespeare Cyclopedia and New Glossary."—John Phin. (The Industrial Publication Company, $1.50.)

"In the Days of St. Clair."—James B. Naylor. (The Saalfield Publishing Company, $1.50.)

"Typhoon."—Joseph Conrad. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, $1.00 net.)

"The Wandering Jew."—"Sibyl." (Atlanta Publishing & Engraving Company.)

"Industrial Conciliation."—Report of the Conference of The National Civic Federation. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, $1.00.)

"As Seen from the Ranks."—Charles E. Benton. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, $1.25 net.)

"From Death to Life."—Harry Marchner. (The Abbey Press, $1.50.)

"Fame for a Woman."—Granston Metcalfe. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, $1.20 net.)

"The Philippines."—"The First Civil Governor" by Theodore Roosevelt, and "Civil Government in the Philippines" by William H. Taft. (The Outlook Company, $1.00.)

"Temporal Power."—Marie Corelli. (Dodd, Mead & Co., $1.50.)

"Help and Good Cheer."—Theodore L. Cuyler. (The Baker & Taylor Company, $1.00 net.)

"Whitman's Ideal Democracy, and Other Writings."—Helena Born. (Helen Tufts, Cambridge, Mass., $1.00 net.)

"Recollections of a Long Life."—Theodore L. Cuyler. (The Baker & Taylor Company, $1.50 net.)

CURRENT POETRY.

An Idyl of the Wood.

By ARTHUR COLTON.

Janet and I went jesting
To the wood, to the wood,
In a visionary questing,
Idle mood.
"Ah, my heart," I said, "it teaches
I shall find among the beeches
A white nymph in the green reaches
Of the wood."

"Oh, you will! Then I'll discover,
In the wood, in the wood,
A fairy prince and lover,
Or as good.
He shall kneel and——"
"Now I spy light!
She shall meet me in the shy light
Of the twittering leaves and twilight
Of the wood."

"And I'll say, 'Here love convinces
Of his powers, of his powers,'"
"And he'll say, 'Thou shalt be Princess
Of the Flowers.'"
"And I'll whisper, 'Tho thou shinest
As a goddess, love's divinest,
Loveless, lovely, lo, thou pinest
In thy bowers.'"

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And she laughed with, "Farewell, poet,"
And I said, "Farewell, maid,
Seek love alone and know it
Unafraid."
Was it hours I went unwitting,
Fancy into fancy fitting,
Pallid flowers and dim birds flitting,
As I strayed?

Till at length where, in profusion
Low and wet, wild and wet,
Fern and branch in shy confusion
Wooed and met,
There I saw her lifting, peeping—
"Dryad?"—"Prince?"—came whispering, creeping.
Then her eyes were lit and leaping.
'Twas Janet!

Lit and leaping with suggestions.
"Why, it's you!—Why, it's you!"
"Yes, but, Jenny, now the question's
Is it true?
Am I princely to your seeming?
You, the dryad of my dreaming,
Born of beech-leaves and the gleaming
Of the dew?"

And we put it to the testing
Of a kiss, of a kiss,
And the jesting and the questing
Came to this.
"Tested, tried, and proven neatly,
I should call it true completely."
And Janet said, softly, sweetly,
"So it is."

Oh, the glamour and the glimmer
Of the wood, of the wood,
Where the shadow and the shimmer
Smile and brood,
Where the lips of love laugh folly,
And the eyes of love are holy
In the radiant melancholy
Of the wood!

—In August *Scribner's Magazine.*

My Captive.

By JOHN B. TABB.

I brought a Blossom home with me,
Beneath my roof to stay;
But timorous and frail was she,
And died before the day.
She missed the measureless expanse
Of heaven, and heaven her countenance.

—In August *Harper's Magazine.*

"At Hampstead in 1818."

(Keats, Shelley, and Leigh Hunt.)

By R. E. Lee Gibson.

Down that dim street that then was Hampstead Lane,
Like common men, they went upon their way,
Three poet friends, who on a summer's day
Loved there to ramble over knoll and plain,
And hear, perhaps, the skylark's mellow strain,
The plover's note; or pluck, perhaps, a spray
Of humble bloom, whereon the dew still lay,—
Pure, simple joys, for which their hearts were fain.
Yet were they destined for renown, these three;
Tho one met death, despairing of his bays;
And one died young, a victim of the sea;
And one toiled out the Psalmist span of days.
Their songs are shrined within the hearts of men;
Time has made towers of their fame since then.

—In August *Lippincott's Magazine.*

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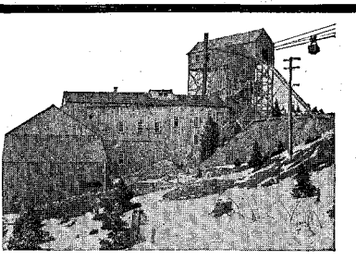

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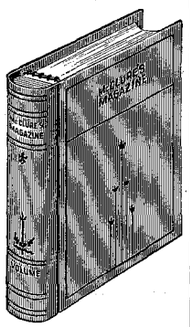

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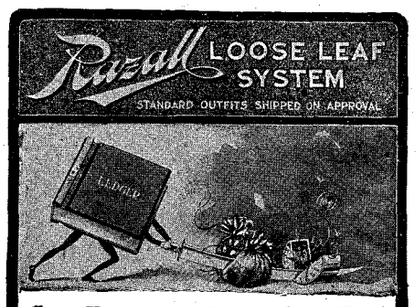

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PERSONALS.

Ladies First.—Representative Williams of Mississippi tells, in the Washington *Times*, an amusing story of the first time he ever saw a white domestic servant. Reared on a Mississippi bayou, he knew, throughout his boyhood, no other indoor help than the negro. He relates:

I was just out of the University of Virginia, and was going north on my way to Europe. It was before the days of dining-cars, and the train stopped twenty minutes for refreshments at Centralia, Illinois. There was, of course, a great rush for the dining-room, and I was a little late in getting in.

Down toward the end of the table I saw a vacant chair, and was about to seat myself when I noticed a comely young woman standing close by. Of course I would not be so rude as to take a seat when a lady was standing, so I politely asked her to be seated, and withdrew. She said something I did not quite understand, and I went around to the other side of the table, where there was one more empty chair. I was about to take that when I noticed another young woman standing beside me. Again I bowed, and requested that she be seated, remarking that I was not very hungry and could wait.

By this time I realized that I was attracting some attention, but I could not account for it, and wondered if the boorish crowd were laughing at my manners. Just then a big Hoosier caught hold of my coat-tails and said:

"Say, buddie, where do you come from, anyway?"

I was beginning to get a bit angry, and replied rather sharply that I failed to recognize any kinship between us, and resented his impertinence; but as he asked me, I would inform him that I was from Mississippi.

"I thought so, he said. Now sit down and eat. That girl is a waitress, and is standing there to serve you."

I sat down, but I was so much astonished and embarrassed that I did not enjoy the meal.

Henry Clay as an Actor.—A well-known traveler of Chicago tells an interesting story in the Louisville *Courier-Journal* about Henry Clay, the great Kentucky statesman, then a well-known lawyer.

"A man was once being tried for murder, and his case looked hopeless indeed. He had, without any seeming provocation, murdered one of his neighbors in cold blood. Not a lawyer in the county would touch the case. It looked bad enough to ruin the reputation of any barrister.

"The man, as a last extremity, appealed to Mr. Clay to take the case for him. Every one thought that Clay would certainly refuse. But when the celebrated lawyer looked into the matter his fighting blood was roused, and, to the great surprise of all, he accepted.

Then came a trial the like of which I have never seen. Clay slowly carried on the case, and it looked more and more hopeless. The only ground of defense the prisoner had was that the murdered

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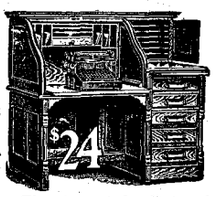

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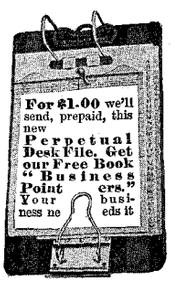

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man had looked at him with such a fierce, murderous look that out of self-defense he had struck first. A ripple passed through the jury at this evidence.

The time came for Clay to make his defense. It was settled in the minds of the spectators that the man was guilty of murder in the first degree. Clay calmly proceeded, laid all the proofs before them in his masterly way. Then, just as he was about to conclude, he played his last master card.

"Gentlemen of the jury," he said, assuming the fiercest, blackest look and carrying the most undying hatred in it that I have ever seen, "gentlemen, if a man should look at you like this, what would you do?"

That was all he said, but that was enough. The jury was startled, and some even quailed in their seats. The judge moved uneasily on his bench. After fifteen minutes the jury filed slowly back with a "Not guilty, your honor." The victory was complete.

When Clay was congratulated on his easy victory he said:

"It was not so easy as you think. I spent days and days in my room before the mirror practising that look. It took more hard work to give that look than to investigate the most obtuse case."

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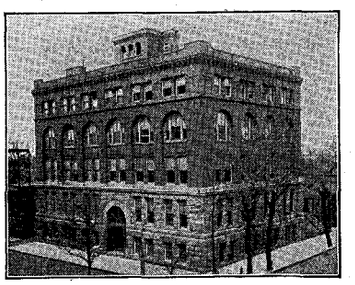

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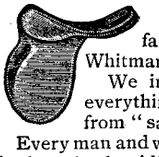

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Don't throw bricks at the Cockatoo,
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Don't pull the Serpent's ears;
Don't pester the Rhinoceros,
Or chase the Chanticleers.

Don't tickle Dromedaries' feet,
Or whip the gentle Gnu;
To animals be kind and sweet,
Whatever else you do.

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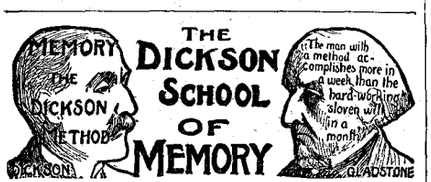

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If you will give me fifteen minutes of your time each day to well-directed scientific exercises which I will prescribe by mail for your individual needs directly and definitely applying to your special Development, Reduction or Relief, I can promise you Pure Blood, Free Circulation, Correct Breathing, Perfect Digestion, and the resulting freedom from **Nervousness, Constipation, Torpid Liver, Anæmia and Obesity.**

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Over 5,000 women in America and England are practising my exercises with results far beyond their most sanguine expectations.

If you enclose ten cents in stamps I will send you a card with the outlines of a perfect figure to place on your dresser, and a booklet showing correct lines of the body in poise and movement. Every mother should keep this outline before growing children.

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NOTE:—Miss Cocroft is President of the Physical Culture Extension work in America. She needs no further introduction to the public.

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In December, 1902, will be issued the first American edition of **SANDOW'S MAGAZINE** of Physical Culture, and to insure an edition of at least **one hundred thousand copies**, I make this **extraordinary offer**: Upon receipt of **$1.00** (the annual subscription price), I will send the magazine monthly to any address for one year, and give as a premium

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I guarantee that every subscriber will receive the same careful attention as if the full fee for the regular course was paid.

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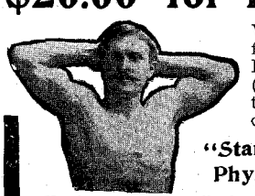

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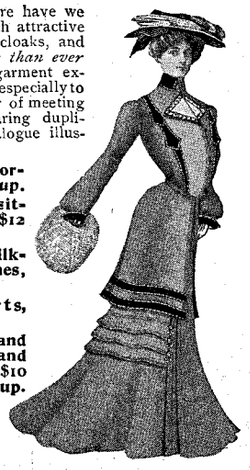

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Current Events.

Foreign.

SOUTH AMERICA.

September 9.—Agua Dulce surrenders to Colombian insurgents. They threaten Colon and Panama.

September 10.—It is reported that on September 5 the Colombian rebels attacked the seaport of Santa Marta, defeating the garrison.

September 12.—The Venezuelan government troops and the revolutionists are reported engaged in battle at Tinaquillo.

Commander Potter, of the gunboat *Ranger*, reports that the Colombian rebels are close to the Panama Railway and that the situation is serious.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

September 8.—The Haitian provisional government informs the German Government that it approves of the sinking of the Firminist gunboat *Crete-à-Pierrot* by the German gunboat *Panther*.

September 9.—The German army maneuvers begin.

It is reported in Port-au-Prince that Admiral Killick, with some of his officers, went down with his ship, the *Crete-à-Pierrot*, in Gonavies Harbor, and was drowned.

September 10.—The Russian Minister of Peking direct the Russian commanders in Manchuria to expel foreigners from that province.

The text of Secretary Chamberlain's discussion with the Boer generals is made public in London; most of the demands of the Boers are rejected.

September 11.—American officers ride with the Kaiser in a cavalry charge at the army maneuvers.

Canadian Ministers in conference in London object to paying a proportionate share for imperial armaments.

September 12.—The German army maneuvers end; the Kaiser bade farewell to the American officers, and expressed his admiration for President Roosevelt.

The city of Santiago, Cuba, is reported in bad condition, owing to a strike of sanitary employees.

September 14.—It is announced in Brussels that King Leopold will visit the United States next winter.

Twenty thousand people assembled in Phœnix Park, Dublin, to protest against the proclamation placing the city under the Crimes act.

Domestic.

September 8.—The President is made an honorary member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen at Chattanooga, Tenn.

Rear Admiral Frederick Rogers is selected to command the New York Navy Yard, and Rear Admiral Barker, the present commandant, is to command the North Atlantic Squadron, replacing Rear Admiral Higginson.

September 10.—President Roosevelt returns to Oyster Bay from his Southern trip.

The findings of the court-martial, which acquitted Captain James A. Ryan, 15th Cavalry, of charges of misconduct in the Philippines, are disapproved by the President.

September 11.—The battle-ship *Wisconsin* and cruisers *Cincinnati* and *Panther*, with a strong battalion of marines, are ordered to the Isthmus of Panama, to protect American interests, menaced by the increased activity of the Colombian revolutionists.

The President removes William Vaughan, United States Attorney for the Northern District of Alabama, for neglect of duty.

Lieutenant-General Miles starts on his trip to the Philippines.

September 12.—A court of inquiry to investigate the accident to the *Brooklyn* during the mimic war is appointed at the request of Admiral Higginson.

September 13.—Secretary Moody orders a battalion of marines to be ready to sail from League Island navy yard for Colon, to guard the Panama Railroad.

Secretary Shaw makes arrangements to relieve the money market by depositing $4,000,000 with national banks that have unpledged bonds and by anticipating the October interest on bonds amounting to $4,200,000.

September 14.—The anniversary of President McKinley's death is observed throughout the country by memorial services.

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MACBETH.

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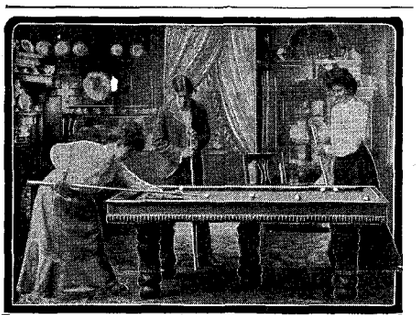
MACBETH, Pittsburgh.



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CHESS.

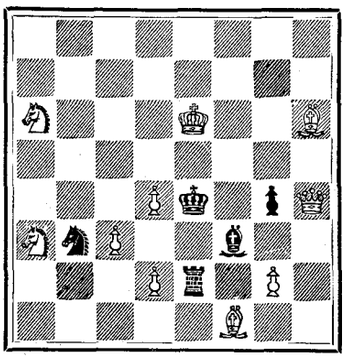
[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

THE LITERARY DIGEST FIRST PROBLEM TOURNEY.

Problem 727.

XLV. MOTTO: "Don't be afraid!"

Black—Five Pieces.



White—Ten Pieces.

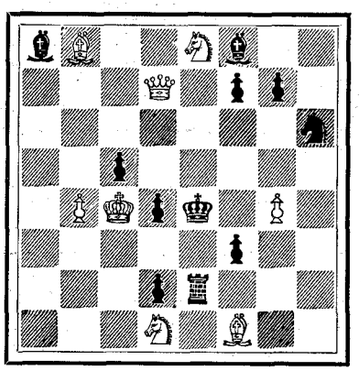
8; 8; S3K2B; 8; 3Pk1pQ; 5s P2b2; 3P1P1; 5B2.

White mates in two moves.

Problem 728.

XLVI. MOTTO: "Last, not least."

Black—Eleven Pieces.



White—Eight Pieces.

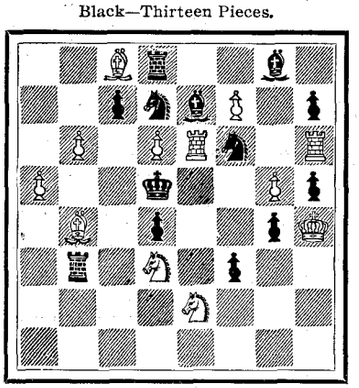
b B2S b2; 3Q1pp1; 7s; 2p5; 1PKpk1P1; 5p2; 3p1r3; 3S1B2.

White mates in two moves.

Problem 729.

XLVII. MOTTO: "Tycho."

Black—Thirteen Pieces.



White—Twelve Pieces.

2Br2b1; 2p5bP1p; 1P1PR5R P2k2Pp; 1B1p2pK; 1r1S1p2; 4S3; 8.

White mates in three moves.

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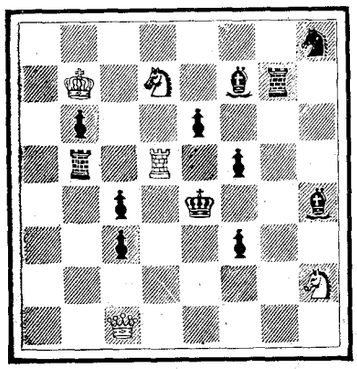
Problem 730.

XLVIII. MOTTO:
"Wood and water, wind and tree,
Jungle-favour go with thee."

Black—Twelve Pieces.



White—Five Pieces.

7 s; 1 K 1 S 1 b r 1; 1 p 2 p 3; 1 r 1 R 1 p 2; p 1 k 2 b; 2 p 2 p 2; 7 S; 2 Q 5.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Tourney Problems.

No. 715. XXXIII.: Author's solution: K—K 3.
Second solution: R—B 2.

No. 716. XXXIV.: K—R 3.

No. 717. XXXV.

			B—Q 5 or R 5,
1. R—K B 8	2. R x P ch	3.	mate
P x Kt	either R x R		
1	2. Q—Q sq, ch	3.	P—B 3, mate
R—K 4	K—K 5		
1	2. Q—R 8 ch	3.	B—Q 5, mate
B x either R	R—B 3		

No. 718. XXXVI.

1. Q—B 2	2. Kt—B 7 ch	3. B—B 6, mate
B x Q	K—Q 2	
	2.	3. Kt—K 6, mate
	K—B 4	
1	2. Q—B 8 ch	3. Kt—B 6, mate
P—K 3	K x Kt	
1	2. Q x B ch	3. Kt—K 6, mate
K x Kt	K—Q 5	
	2.	3. Q—Kt 5, mate
	K—B 3 or 4	
1	2. Q—R 7	3. Q—B 7, mate
B x Kt	Any	
1	2. Q—Q 4 ch	3. Q x B, mate
P—B 5	B—Q 4	

Solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. B., Bethlehem, Pa.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; the Rev. G. Dobbs, New Orleans; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; H. W. Barry, Boston; A. C. White, New York City; K. Kentino, Newark, N. J.; J. C. J. Wainwright, Somerville, Mass.; W. J. Ferris, Chester, Pa.; T. Hilgers, Union Hill, N. J.; B Colle, New York City; the Hon. Tom M. Taylor, Franklin, Tex.; J. J. Burke, Philadelphia; "Malvern," Melrose, Mass.; O. C. Pitkin, Syracuse, N. Y.; Dr. R. O'C., San Francisco; C. B. E., Youngstown, O.; A. G. Massmann, Newark, N. J.; "Twenty-three," Philadelphia.

715: E. A. Kusel, Oroville, Cal.; Dr. E. B. Kirk, Montgomery, Ala.

715 and 716: R. H. Renshaw, University of Virginia; Prof. S. Seigas, New York City; T. O. B., Franklin, Va; W. J. Leake, Richmond, Va.; C. N. F., Rome, Ga.; Dr. T. B. Turnbaugh, Bloomfield, Mo.

715, 716, 718: the Rev. J. G. Law, Walhalla, S. C.; W. W. S., Randolph-Macon System, Lynchburg, Va.

715 and 718: O. C. Brett, Humboldt, Kan.

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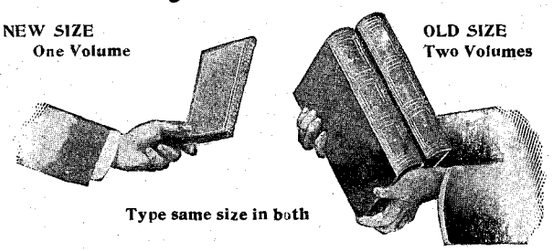

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Scott

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Comments (716): "Excellent"—M. M.; "Good, though quite apparent"—G. D.; "Its chief merit is that it has several good 'tries'"—F. S. F.; "Good, but lacks originality"—H. W. B.; "The mates are interesting"—A. C. W.; "Fair"—K. K.; "Good work, and original in method"—J. C. J. W.; "A 'chestnut'"—R. O. C.

717: "Remarkable clearance of 'file'"—M. W. H.; "Fine idea, poorly rendered"—M. M.; "Not without force, but the dual mates are serious faults"—G. D.; "One of the best and most difficult of the three-movers"—F. S. F.; "The key is deep, difficult, and novel"—H. W. B.; "Very poor; duals and choked mates galore"—A. C. W.; "Good, but 718 is the better problem"—K. K.; "The alternate Rook-pin is fine and novel; a very subtle key"—J. C. J. W.; "Too much material"—B. C.; "Beautiful, as well as very difficult"—T. M. T.; "Good key and nothing else"—R. O'C.; "A probable prize-winner"—C. B. E.

718: "Superb"—M. W. H.; "Most beautiful; the neatest thus far"—M. M.; "Deserves unqualified approval"—G. D.; "A rare feasts for the 'purists'; the key is exceedingly brilliant and unexpected"—H. W. B.; "The mates are well worked in"—A. C. W.; "For economy, this is first class"—K. K.; "A splendid piece of strategy"—J. C. J. W.; "Excellent"—B. C.; "Good key, excellent 'tries,' fine problem"—R. O'C.; "Daring and pleasing"—C. B. E.; "Fine idea"—J. G. L.; "One of the neatest of the series"—W. W. S.

In addition to those reported, Dr. H. Sleeper, Meriden, N. H., got 707, 708, 711, 712; B. S. Barrett, Brooklyn, N. Y., 707, 708, 709, 710, 712, 714; G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Can., 711, 712, 714; C. N. F., W. J. L., A. C. M., C. N. Cheney, Syracuse, N. Y., 711, 712, 713, 714. Miss L. V. Spencer, Blackstone, Va., 707 to 714 inclusive.

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Last week we gave the great game that Janowski won from Pillsbury. The following fine game shows how Mason won from Janowski. It is an interesting fact that Janowski has never won a game from Mason.

PILLSBURY. *White.*	JANOWSKI. *Black.*	PILLSBURY. *White.*	JANOWSKI. *Black.*
1 P—Q 4	P—K B 4	31 K—Q 3	B—Q sq
2 P—Q B 4	P—K 3	32 R—Q B sq	R—K 3
3 Kt—Q B 3	Kt—K B 3	33 P—B 5	P—Q 4
4 P—K 3	B—K 2	34 P—Q R 4	K—K 2
5 B—Q 3	Castles	35 P—Kt 3	K—Q 2
6 K Kt—K 2	P—Q Kt 3	36 R—B sq	R—B 3
7 Q—B 2	B—Kt 2	37 B—B sq	B—B 2
8 P—B 3	Kt—B 3	38 B—R 3	P—B 5
9 P—Q R 3	Q—K sq	39 B—B sq	P—B 6
10 B—Q 2	Kt—Q R 4	40 B—K 3	P—Kt 5
11 Castles (K R)	Kt—B 3	41 R—B sq	P—R 4
12 P—Q Kt 4	P—Q R 4	42 P x P	B x Q Kt P
13 P Kt 5	Kt—Q sq	43 B—B 4	R—Kt 3
14 P—K 4	P x P	44 B—K 5	K—K 3
15 Kt x P	P—R 3	45 R—B 2	R—K sq
16 Kt—B 4	B x Kt	46 R—B sq	R—Q B sq
17 B x B	Kt x B	47 R—K R sq	R—B 5
18 Q x Kt	Kt—B 2	48 P—R 3	R x R P
19 Kt—Kt 6	Kt—Q 3	49 P x P	P x P
20 Q—Q 3	R—B 4	50 R—R 6	R—R 6 (ch)
21 Kt—K 5	Kt—B 2	51 K—Q 2	B—Q sq
22 P—B 4	Kt x Kt	52 B—B 4	P—R 5
23 B P x Kt	Q Kt 3	53 R—R 7 ch	K—B sq
24 R x R	Q x R	54 R—R 8	K—Q 2
25 Q x Q	P x Q	55 R—R 7 ch	K—B sq
26 K—B 2	K—B 2	56 R—R 8	R—R 8
27 K—K 2	P—Q 3	57 K—K 3	P—R 6
28 B—B 4	P—Kt 4	58 B to Kt 5	P—R 7
29 P x P	P x P	59 R x B ch	K—B 2
30 B—K 3	R—K sq	60 R—Q R 8	K—Kt 2
		And White resigns.	

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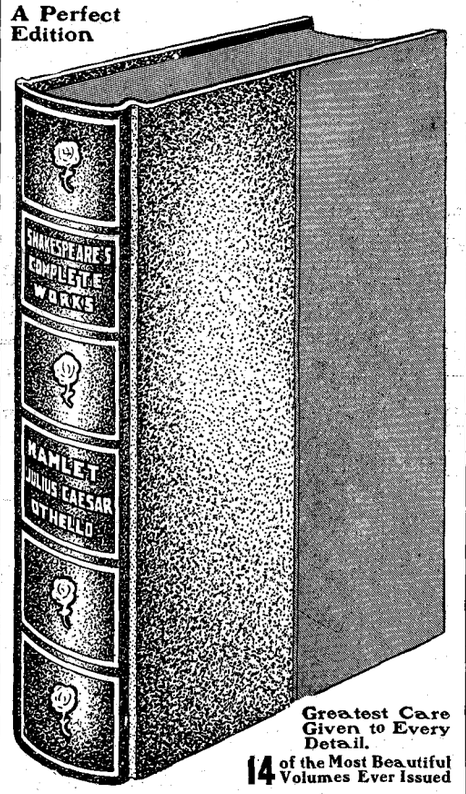

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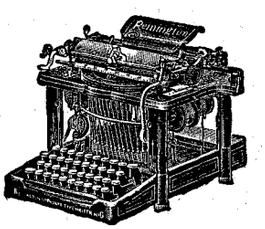

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